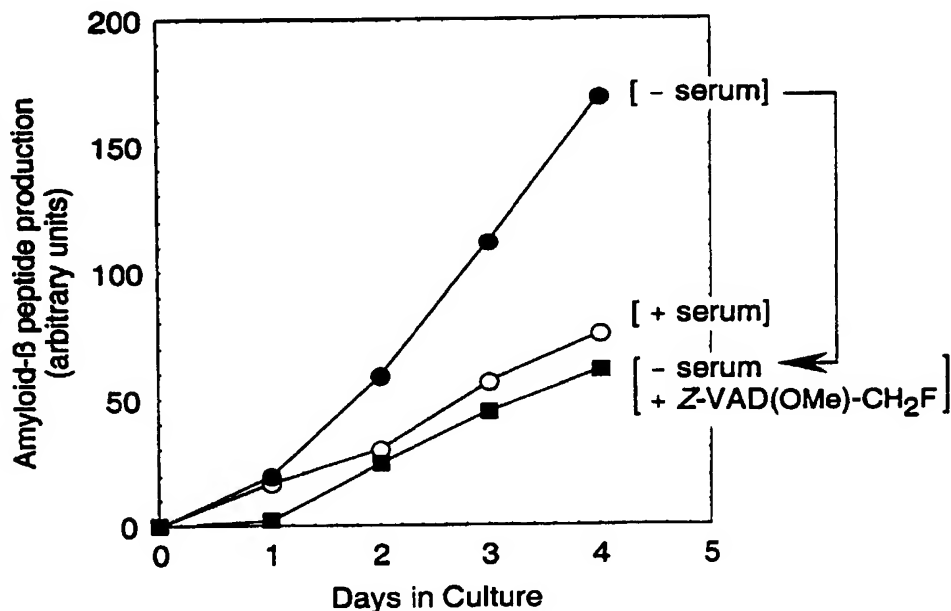




INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : C07K 16/18, G01N 33/68, A61K 39/00, C07K 14/47		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/63250
		(43) International Publication Date: 26 October 2000 (26.10.00)	
(21) International Application Number: PCT/CA00/00414		(81) Designated States: CA, JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).	
(22) International Filing Date: 13 April 2000 (13.04.00)			
(30) Priority Data: 60/129,495 15 April 1999 (15.04.99) US		Published With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.	
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): MERCK FROSST CANADA & CO. [CA/CA]; 16711 Trans-Canada Highway, Kirkland, Québec H9H 3L1 (CA).			
(72) Inventors; and			
(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): GERVAIS, Francois [CA/CA]; (CA). ROY, Sophie [CA/CA]; (CA). NICHOLSON, Donald, W. [CA/CA]; (CA). XU, Daigen [CN/CA]; (CA). ROBERTSON, George [CA/CA]; (CA). HUANG, Jingqi [CA/CA]; 16711 Trans-Canada Highway, Kirkland, Québec H9H 3L1 (CA).			
(74) Agent: SWABEY OGILVY RENAULT; Suite 1600, 1981 McGill College Avenue, Montreal, Québec H3A 2Y3 (CA).			

(54) Title: ANTIBODIES THAT RECOGNIZE APP CLEAVED BY CASPASES AND METHODS OF USE



(57) Abstract

Amyloid- β peptide ($A\beta$) formation and the apoptotic loss of neurons are intimately linked processes in the pathogenesis of neurodegenerative diseases, particularly Alzheimer's disease. The roles of apoptotic proteases and caspases in cleavage of amyloid- β precursor protein (APP) and biogenesis of amyloidogenic $A\beta$ peptide species are described. Antibodies that recognize caspase cleaved APP are described as well as various utilities therefore.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

ANTIBODIES THAT RECOGNIZE APP CLEAVED BY CASPASES AND
METHODS OF USE

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed towards novel antibodies capable of recognizing neo-epitopes exposed following caspase mediated cleavage of amyloid- β precursor protein and uses thereof.

10 The loss of hippocampal neurons by apoptotic cell death is a prominent feature of Alzheimer's disease (Cotman and Su, 1996; Li et al., 1997; Smale et al., 1995; Su et al., 1997). One potential factor contributing to the susceptibility of these cells to premature death arises from the cytotoxic effects of amyloid- β peptide deposition at or near sites of neuronal degeneration. Cultured human cells, including neurons, undergo apoptotic cell suicide when treated with amyloidogenic A β peptides
15 (Forloni et al., 1996; LaFerla et al., 1995; Loo et al., 1993). At the same time, neurons undergoing apoptosis generate elevated levels of cytotoxic A β peptide species (LeBlanc, 1995). A possible scenario in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease, therefore, is that the escalated A β peptide formation that occurs as a consequence of genetic predisposition or other physiological factors provokes partial activation of the
20 endogenous cell suicide pathway in susceptible neurons. The sensitized cells, in turn, produce elevated levels of the A β peptide, leading to exacerbation of a vicious cycle, which culminates in the progressive neuronal loss that is the hallmark of Alzheimer's disease. For this to be true, components of the apoptotic machinery must contribute either directly or indirectly to the complex proteolytic processing (Haass and Selkoe, 1993; Selkoe et al., 1996; Sisodia and Price, 1995) of the amyloid- β precursor protein (APP). Proteolytic processing of APP leads to elevated A β peptide formation and to
25 other APP protease cleavage products observed in apoptotic cells. In this study the role of apoptotic proteases, specifically the caspases, in APP processing and in the biogenesis of amyloidogenic A β peptide species is provided.

30 To date there are no direct or indirect methods for specifically evaluating the presence of APP caspase cleavage products. Therefore it would be useful to develop agents that can specifically detect the presence of APP caspase cleavage products. The presence of the cleavage products can be used as an indication of neuronal apoptosis. In particular, such agents would be useful in
35 recognizing neuronal degeneration, the presence neurodegenerative diseases and in

evaluating the progression of such diseases in mammals. More particularly, such agents can be used as a tool in evaluating the effect of candidate inhibitors on neuronal apoptosis and as a possible tool in diagnosing neurodegenerative diseases.

Consequently, one object of the present invention was to develop
5 agents capable of specifically detecting APP protease cleavage products.

Another object was to identify neuronal apoptosis using the agents of the invention.

An additional object was to use the agents of this invention to distinguish neuronal apoptosis from caspase-independent neuronal necrotic cell death.

10 A further object was to use the agents of this invention to detect neuronal apoptosis as an indicator of a neurodegenerative condition and brain injury.

These and other objects will become apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art from the teachings provided herein.

The application refers to a number of publications, the content of
15 which is hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to an antibody that recognizes a neo-epitope created or exposed following a caspase mediated cleavage of APP or APLP
20 and to uses thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention is further described in connection with the drawings appended hereto, in which:

25 **Figure 1A** shows that caspase inhibition ablates escalated amyloid- β peptide production in apoptotic neuronal cells. Retinoic acid-differentiated neuronal NT2 cells (hNT) were cultured in the presence (○) or absence (●, ■) of serum for 4 days. Half of the serum-deprived cell cultures were treated with Z-VAD(OMe)-CH₂F (100 μ M initial dose, 50 μ M addition at 24 hr intervals) (■). A β (1-40) was measured
30 at the indicated intervals in the resulting cell culture supernatants by sandwich ELISA. The relative rates of A β production were calculated once a steady state was achieved (in this case, the slope of the values from days 2-4). A representative experiment ($n = 2$) is shown and each data point is the average value from triplicate cultures.

Figure 1B shows the caspase-associated APP proteolysis during
35 apoptosis. NT2 cells were induced to undergo apoptosis with 1 μ g/ml camptothecin

for 6 hr in the absence or presence of 33 μ M Z-VAD(OMe)-CH₂F as indicated.

Apoptosis was assessed by oligonucleosomal DNA fragmentation (left panel). Cell lysates were prepared using urea/SDS, resolved on polyacrylamide gels, then immunoblotted for caspase-3 (right, upper panel), poly(ADP)-ribose polymerase (right, middle panel) or APP (right, lower panel). A representative experiment ($n = 5$) is shown.

Figure 1C shows the proteolytic cleavage of amyloid- β precursor protein by group II caspases in apoptotic cell extracts. [³⁵S]Met-labeled APP was generated by coupled *in vitro* transcription/ translation then incubated with cytosolic extracts from healthy Jurkat cells (lane 1) or extracts from cells that were induced to undergo apoptosis by CD-95 (Fas, APO-1) immuno-ligation (lane 2). Intact APP (p120^{APP}) was cleaved to three discrete intermediates (APP) of approximately 85, 88 and 90 kDa. A representative example ($n = 4$) is shown.

Figure 1D shows the proteolytic cleavage of amyloid- β precursor protein by group II caspases in apoptotic cell extracts. The cleavage of [³⁵S]Met-labeled APP in apoptotic Jurkat extracts was tested in the presence of the indicated concentrations of tetrapeptide-aldehyde caspase inhibitors (Ac-YVAD-CHO, ■; Ac-DEVD-CHO, ○; Ac-IETD-CHO, ●) and quantified by laser densitometry of the resulting fluorogram. A representative example ($n = 2$) is shown.

Figure 1E shows the cleavage of amyloid- β precursor protein by recombinant caspase-3. [³⁵S]Met-labeled APP was incubated with the indicated concentrations of recombinant human caspase-3 for 60 min at 37°C. APP cleavage was quantified by laser densitometry and used to determine values for k_{cat}/K_m from the relationship $S_t/S_o = e^{-k_{obs} \cdot t}$ where S_t is the concentration of substrate (APP) remaining at time t , S_o is the initial substrate concentration, and $k_{obs} = k_{cat} \cdot [caspase-3]/K_m$. A representative experiment ($n = 2$) is shown.

Figure 2 shows increased caspase-3 immunoreactivity in dying pyramidal neurons of CA3 region of Alzheimer's brain hippocampus. Paraffin-embedded sections were processed for antigen retrieval and peroxidase neutralization then probed with an immunoaffinity-purified antibody raised against the large subunit of human caspase-3 (MF-R280) followed by anti-rabbit-HRP visualization (Vectalabs, UK) and hematoxylin counterstaining. The staining was specific as judged by: a) inability of the antiserum to cross react with any other human caspase; b) absence of staining with pre-immune serum; c) ability of antigen pre-adsorption to

abolish immunostaining; and d) similarity with results using antibodies derived from another rabbit (not shown). The width of each panel corresponds to 140 μm . Identical results were found in brains from other donors (3 Alzheimer's, 2 controls). The examples shown are from a 82 yr old female with clinical and post-mortem
 5 diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease and an 88 yr old male with no clinical abnormalities who died of a pulmonary embolus and whose brain was judged to be neurologically normal.

Figure 2A shows the paraffin-embedded sections from the age-matched neurologically normal individual. The white arrows indicate healthy,
 10 caspase-3-negative pyramidal neurons showing little, if any, caspase-3 immunoreactivity.

Figure 2B shows the paraffin-embedded sections from the Alzheimer's patient. Black arrows indicate caspase-3 positive immunoreactive neurons (brown) in an area susceptible to degeneration and having degenerative
 15 morphology (including 'ghosts') in the Alzheimer's sample.

Figure 3A shows the identification and mutagenic elimination of sites of caspase-mediated proteolysis of amyloid- β precursor protein. The three potential caspase cleavage sites were identified by [^{35}S]Cys versus [^{35}S]Met differential mapping and mass analysis of caspase-cleaved $\Delta\text{N-APP}$ deletion constructs (not
 20 shown). The putative sites were then confirmed by sequential elimination of the predicted P_1 Asp residues by site-directed mutagenesis (a P_1 Asp is essential for caspase recognition). The indicated [^{35}S]Met APP mutant polypeptides were generated by coupled *in vitro* transcription/ translation then incubated in the absence (lanes 1,3,5,7) or presence (lanes 2,4,6,8) of 8 nM caspase-3. A representative
 25 example ($n = 3$) is shown.

Figure 3B shows a pictogram of the location of caspase cleavage sites within the amyloid- β precursor protein in relation to other structural features. Domains and interaction sites within the amyloid- β precursor protein are summarized. The three sites of caspase proteolysis are indicated on the bottom with the number
 30 referring to the Asp residue corresponding to P_1 . The region encompassing the A β peptide is expanded at the top with known mutations indicated in brackets, including the VKMD⁶⁵³ - VNLD⁶⁵³ 'Swedish' mutation (circled).

Figure 4 shows the caspase-dependent cleavage of the amyloid- β precursor protein in intact cells during apoptosis and in situ detection of a caspase-
 35 generated C-terminal neo-epitope.

Figure 4A shows the C-terminal cleavage of APP during apoptosis in transfected B103 cells. Stable B103 cell lines were generated expressing equivalent amounts of the full-length wild-type APP (wt, lanes 1 & 2), APP lacking Ala⁷²¹-Asn⁷⁵¹ - the C-terminal residues following the Asp⁷²⁰ caspase cleavage site (Δ C-APP, lanes 3 & 4) - , or full length APP containing a point mutation to eliminate the Asp⁷²⁰ caspase cleavage site (D⁷²⁰A, lanes 5 & 6). The cell lines were treated for 2 hr in the absence (lanes 1,3,5) or presence (lanes 2,4,6) of 1 μ M staurosporine to induce apoptosis. Cells and apoptotic corpses were harvested by centrifugation, washed in PBS and lysed in buffer containing Nonidet P-40. Intact APP was immunodepleted using α -C21 antibody (raised against the C-terminal 21 amino acids of APP) and protein A-Sepharose harvesting. The remaining APP fragments were immunoprecipitated using 6E10 antibody (raised against the first 17 residues of the A β peptide) with protein G-Sepharose harvesting. After resolution by SDS-PAGE, the C-terminal-truncated APP fragments were visualized by immunoblotting using 22C11 antibody (raised against the amino-terminus of APP). Arrows indicate the migration of the APP product generated by cleavage after Asp⁷²⁰ (Δ C-APP) or the equivalent transfection standard (lanes 3 & 4). A representative experiment ($n = 4$) is shown.

Figure 4B shows the specific recognition of a caspase-generated APP neo-epitope by $\alpha\Delta$ C^{Csp}-APP. [³⁵S]Met-labeled APP variants were generated by coupled *in vitro* transcription/ translation (upper panel) then immunoprecipitated (lower panel) using a specific antibody ($\alpha\Delta$ C^{Csp}-APP) that recognizes the caspase-generated neo-epitope that is exposed following cleavage of APP at Asp⁷²⁰. A representative experiment ($n = 2$) is shown.

Figure 4C shows the C-terminal cleavage of APP during apoptosis in transfected B103 cells. The B103 stable cell line harboring full-length wild-type APP (described in **Figure 4A**) was treated for 2 hr in the absence (lane 1) or presence (lanes 2 & 3) of 1 μ M staurosporine to induce apoptosis. Cells in lane 3 were also treated with 100 μ M of the caspase inhibitor, Z-VAD(OMe)-CH₂F. Cells and apoptotic corpses were harvested and lysed as described above. Lysates were then immunoprecipitated with $\alpha\Delta$ C^{Csp}-APP, resolved by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted for Δ C-APP using 22C11. As a positive control, untreated B103 cells harboring Δ C-APP by stable transfection were processed the same way (lane 4). A representative experiment ($n = 3$) is shown.

Figure 4D-4I shows the *in situ* detection of the caspase-generated Δ C-APP neo-epitope during NT2 cell apoptosis. Sub-confluent NT2 cells were induced to undergo apoptosis by incubation for 4 hr with 1 μ g/ml camptothecin (E-I) in the absence (E, H) or presence (F, I) of 50 μ M of the caspase inhibitor, Z-VAD(OMe)-CH₂F. Control cells (D, G) were treated the same but with vehicle (DMSO) only. After cell harvesting and fixation, all cells were stained for TUNEL (green) and co-stained using either an antiserum that recognizes the active form of caspase-3 (D, E, F; α Csp-3(MF397); red) or the caspase-generated Δ C-APP neo-epitope (G,H,I; α Δ C^{Csp}-APP; red). All panels are merged images of TUNEL (green) and immunoreactivity (red), yielding yellow where co-incident. A representative experiment ($n = 2$) is shown.

Figure 5 shows the *in vivo* truncation of APP at the C-terminal caspase site during neuronal apoptosis following acute excitotoxic or ischemic injury. The generation of Δ C-APP in hippocampal neurons undergoing apoptosis was examined *in vivo* following systemic administration of the excitotoxin kainic acid (A-F) or transient global cerebral ischemia (G-L).

Figure 5A to 5F shows excitotoxic injury in SV129 mice. The left panels A, C, E are control and the right panels, B, D, F are kainate-treated SV129 mice euthanized, and adjacent brain sections stained for the caspase-generated APP neo-epitope (A and B; $\alpha\Delta$ C^{Csp}-APP), active caspase-3 (C and D; α Csp-3(MF397)) or TUNEL (E and F). The CA3 region of the hippocampus is shown in all panels at the same magnification (bar in panel F = 100 μ). A representative experiment ($n = 4$) is shown.

Figure 5G to 5L shows the effect of ischemic injury. Transient global ischemia was produced in rats by 12 min of four-vessel occlusion followed by reperfusion for the indicated length of time (control animals (G) underwent sham surgical procedures without ischemia). Sections through the CA1 region of the hippocampus were stained for the caspase-generated APP neo-epitope (G-J, L) or for TUNEL (K). Magnifications for panels G-K are the same (bar in panel K = 400 μ) and panel L is an enlargement (bar = 75 μ) of the region outlined in panel I. A representative example ($n = 4$) is shown.

Figure 6 shows the co-localization of Δ C-APP with amyloid- β in senile plaques. The bar in panel 6C = 100 μ .

Figure 6A Δ C-APP, visualized by $\alpha\Delta C^{\text{Csp}}$ -APP immunoreactivity, in the same area of the hippocampus as shown in (B).

Figure 6B shows senile plaques identified by amyloid- β immunoreactivity (arrows) in the hippocampus of a patient diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease.

Figure 6C shows the merged image of the caspase-generated APP neo-epitope (red) and A β (green), yielding yellow where co-incident, illustrates the high degree of overlap between Δ C-APP and amyloid- β immunoreactivities.

Similar results were observed in $n = 7$ clinically-diagnosed Alzheimer's patients (male and female aged 77-91 yrs with 5-14 yrs AD diagnosis; 2.3-4.3 hr post-mortem harvest) but not in 7 age-matched control patients (male and female aged 79-91 yrs, 2.0-4.0 hr post-mortem).

Figure 7 shows that caspase-mediated generation of APP results in elevated amyloid- β peptide formation. The B103 stable cell lines described for Fig. 4A, expressing comparable levels of full-length APP (wt, columns 1 & 3) or APP lacking Ala⁷²¹-Asn⁷⁵¹ (the C-terminal residues following the Asp⁷²⁰ caspase cleavage site ($\alpha\Delta$ C-APP, columns 2 & 4)), were cultured in fresh medium for 20 or 48 hr after which A β peptide levels in the culture medium were quantified by immunoassay with monoclonal antibodies. A representative experiment ($n = 4$) is shown \pm SD.

Figure 8 shows that the 'Swedish' familial mutation improves the β -secretase target region of APP as a caspase-6 substrate.

Figure 8A shows fluorogenic tetrapeptide-aminomethylcoumarins synthesized to correspond either to the VKMD⁶⁵³/A⁶⁵⁴ site at the β -secretase target region of APP (VKMD-AMC, \circ ; see Fig. 3B), the 'Swedish' dipeptide mutation (VNLD-AMC, \bullet) or the optimal tetrapeptide for caspase-6 predicted by a positional-scanning combinatorial substrate library (VEHD-AMC, \square). Their suitability as caspase-6 substrates was tested in reaction mixtures containing recombinant human caspase-6 (2 nM) plus varying concentrations of the fluorogenic ligands. A representative experiment ($n = 3$) is shown.

Figure 8B shows the effect of APP constructs generated to eliminate the N-terminal caspase cleavage sites (Δ N-APP) and then engineered to contain either the wild type β -secretase region (VKMD⁶⁵³/A⁶⁵⁴; columns 1 & 2), the 'Swedish' mutation (VNLD⁶⁵³/A⁶⁵⁴; columns 3 & 4) or the 'Swedish' mutation with the P₁ Asp that is essential for caspase recognition changed to Ala (VNLA⁶⁵³/A⁶⁵⁴; columns 5 &

6). [^{35}S]Met-labeled proteins were generated from these constructs by coupled *in vitro* transcription/ translation then incubated with cytosolic extracts from apoptotic cells (solid columns; 1, 3 & 5) or recombinant caspase-6 (hashed columns; 2, 4 & 6). The percentage of the input APP that was cleaved in the β -secretase target region in 60 min was determined by fluorography and is expressed \pm SD. The results show an increased susceptibility of the APP β -secretase site to caspase-6 by the 'Swedish' familial mutation and dependence of elevated amyloid- β peptide formation in cells harboring 'Swedish' APP on the P₁ Asp necessary for caspase recognition. A representative experiment ($n = 5$) is shown.

10 **Figure 8C** shows a measure of cleavage, [^{35}S]Met-labeled ΔN -APP containing either the wild type β -secretase sequence (○) or the 'Swedish' dipeptide mutation (●) was incubated with the indicated concentrations of recombinant human caspase-6 for 60 min at 37°C. Cleavage was quantified by phosphorimaging of the β cleavage fragment and used to determine values for k_{cat}/K_m as described in the legend to Fig. 1F.

15 **Figure 8D** shows immunoreactive products in a stable K562 cell lines generated to harbor full-length APP with the wild type VKMD⁶⁵³/A⁶⁵⁴ site, the 'Swedish' mutation (VNLD⁶⁵³/A⁶⁵⁴) or the 'Swedish' mutation with the P₁ Asp changed to Ala (VNLA⁶⁵³/A⁶⁵⁴). Identical quantities of cells, expressing equivalent amounts of the APP constructs, were metabolically labeled by culturing in methionine-free medium for 1 hr then for 5 hr in the presence of [^{35}S]Met. The cells and medium were separated by centrifugation then [^{35}S] A β peptides were immunoprecipitated from each (using 4G8 antibodies), resolved by SDS-PAGE (10-20% polyacrylamide; Tricine gels) and visualized by fluorography. A representative experiment ($n = 3$) is shown.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Definitions

Unless defined otherwise, the scientific and technological terms and nomenclature used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by a person of ordinary skill to which this invention pertains. Generally, the procedures for cell culture, infection, molecular biology methods and the like are common methods used in the art. Such standard techniques can be found in reference manuals such as for example Sambrook *et al.* (1989, Molecular Cloning - A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories) and Ausubel *et al.* (1994, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Wiley, New York).

Generally the procedures for immunology such as, generation of antibodies, animal immunization, ELISA and the isolation of pure antibodies by means including affinity chromatography are common methods used in the art. Such standard techniques can be found in reference manuals such as for example Harlow *et al.* (1988, Antibodies - A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories)

Nucleotide sequences are presented herein by single strand, in the 5' to 3' direction, from left to right, using the one letter nucleotide symbols as commonly used in the art and in accordance with the recommendations of the IUPAC-IUB Biochemical Nomenclature Commission (Biochemistry, 1972, 11:1726-1732).

The present description refers to a number of routinely used recombinant DNA (rDNA) technology terms. Nevertheless, definitions of selected examples of such rDNA terms are provided for clarity and consistency.

The term "recombinant DNA" or "recombinant plasmid" as known in the art refers to a DNA molecule resulting from the joining of DNA segments. This is often referred to as genetic engineering.

The term "DNA segment or molecule or sequence", is used herein, to refer to molecules comprised of the deoxyribonucleotides adenine (A), guanine (G), thymine (T) and/or cytosine (C). These segments, molecules or sequences can be found in nature or synthetically derived. When read in accordance with the genetic code, these sequences can encode a linear stretch or sequence of amino acids which can be referred to as a polypeptide, protein, protein fragment and the like.

As used herein, the term "gene" is well known in the art and relates to a nucleic acid sequence defining a single protein or polypeptide. The nucleic acid can

be full-length or a partial sequence encoding a polypeptide, so long as the functional activity of the polypeptide is retained.

A “structural gene” defines a DNA sequence transcribed into RNA and translated into a protein having a specific amino acid sequence thereby giving rise to a specific polypeptide or protein.

“Restriction endonuclease or restriction enzyme” is an enzyme that has the capacity to recognize a specific base sequence (usually 4, 5 or 6 base pair in length) in a DNA molecule, and to cleave the DNA molecule at every place where this sequence appears. An example of such an enzyme is *EcoRI*, which recognizes the base sequence GAATTC/CTTAAG and cleaves a DNA molecule at this recognition site.

“Restriction fragments” are DNA molecules produced by the digestion of DNA with a restriction endonuclease. Any given linear genome or DNA segment can be digested by a particular restriction endonuclease into at least two discrete molecules of restriction fragments.

“Agarose gel electrophoresis” is an analytical method for fractionating double-stranded DNA molecules based on the size of the DNA. The method is based on that DNA molecules migrate through a gel as through a sieve, whereby the smallest DNA molecule has the greatest mobility and travels the farthest through the gel. The sieving characteristics of the gel retards the largest DNA molecules such that, these have the least mobility. The fractionated DNA can be visualized by staining the gel using methods well known in the art, nucleic acid hybridization or by tagging the fractionated DNA molecules with a detectable label. All these methods are well known in the art, specific methods can be found in Ausubel *et al. (supra)*.

“Oligonucleotide or oligomer” is a molecule comprised of two or more deoxyribonucleotides or ribonucleotides, preferably more than three. The exact size of the molecule will depend on many factors, which in turn depend on the ultimate function or use of the oligonucleotide. An oligonucleotide can be derived synthetically, by cloning or by amplification.

“Sequence amplification” is a method for generating large amounts of a target sequence. In general, one or more amplification primers are annealed to a nucleic acid sequence. Using appropriate enzymes, sequences found adjacent or in between the primers are amplified. An amplification method used herein is the polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

"Amplification primer" refers to an oligonucleotide, capable of annealing to a DNA region adjacent to a target sequence and serving as the initiation primer for DNA synthesis under suitable conditions well known in the art. The synthesized primer extension product is complementary to the target sequence.

5 The terms "plasmid" or "vector" are commonly known in the art and refer to a genetic vehicle, including but not limited to plasmid DNA, phage DNA, viral DNA and the like, which can incorporate the nucleotide sequence, or sequences of the present invention and serve as a DNA vehicle into which DNA of the present invention can be cloned. Numerous types of vectors exist and are well known in the
10 art.

 The term "DNA construct" as used herein refers to a vector or plasmid comprising a cloned nucleotide sequence.

 The term "expression" defines the process by which a structural gene is transcribed into mRNA (transcription), the mRNA is then translated (translation) into one
15 polypeptide (or protein) or more.

 The terminology "expression vector" defines a vector or vehicle as described above that is designed to enable the expression of an inserted sequence following transformation into a host. The cloned gene(s) (inserted sequence), usually placed under the control of control element sequences such as promoter sequences
20 initiates the transcription of the inserted sequence. Such expression control sequences will vary depending on whether the vector is designed to express the operably linked gene in a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host or both (shuttle vectors) and can additionally contain transcriptional elements such as enhancer elements, termination sequences, tissue-specificity elements, and/or translational initiation and termination sites.

25 By "eukaryotic expression system" is meant the combination of an appropriate expression vector and an eukaryotic cell line, which can be used to express a protein of interest. In some systems the gene encoding the protein may be inserted into the genome of a virus which can infect a particular host cell. Plasmid vectors containing the desired gene may also be used. In all cases, the vector will
30 contain appropriate control elements (promoter) to express protein in the host cell. Additional components, for example a vector or viral genome coding for T7 polymerase, may also be necessary in certain expression systems. Eukaryotic cell types typically used are yeast (e.g. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Pischia pastoris*) transfected with a plasmid vector; insect cells (e.g. SF9, SF21) infected with
35 baculovirus (*Autographa californica* or *Bombyx mori*) (Luckow, Curr. Op. Biotech.,

1993, 4:564-572; Griffiths and Page, 1994, Methods in Molec. biol. 75:427-440; and Merrington *et al.*, 1997, Molec. Biotech. 8(3):283-297); mammalian cells infected with adenovirus, vaccinia virus, Sindbis virus, or semliki forest virus; and mammalian cells transfected with DNA vectors for transient or constitutive (stable) expression.

5 A host cell is "transfected" by exogenous or heterologous DNA (e.g. a DNA construct) when such DNA is introduced into the cell. The transfecting DNA may or may not be integrated (covalently linked) into the host cell chromosomal DNA. In prokaryotes, yeast, and mammalian cells for example, the
10 transfecting/transforming DNA may be maintained on an episomal element such as a plasmid. With respect to eukaryotic cells, an example of a stably transfected cell is one in which the transfecting DNA has become integrated into the host cell chromosome and is inherited by daughter cells through chromosome replication. This stability is demonstrated by the ability of the eukaryotic cell to establish cell lines or clones comprised of a population of daughter cells containing the transfecting DNA.
15 Transfection methods are well known in the art (Sambrook *et al.*, 1989, *supra*; Ausubel *et al.*, 1994, *supra*).

The nucleotide sequences and polypeptides useful to practice the invention include without being limited thereto, mutants, homologs, subtypes, alleles, and the like. It is understood that generally, the sequences of the present invention
20 encode a functional protein. It will be clear to a person skilled in the art that the present invention comprises all variants, derivatives or fragments thereof, that express a functional protein.

As used herein, the designation "variant" denotes in the context of this invention a sequence, whether a nucleic acid or amino acid, that retains a biological
25 activity (either functional or structural) that is substantially similar to that of the original sequence. This variant or equivalent may be from the same or different species and may be a natural variant or be prepared synthetically. Such variants include amino acid sequences having substitutions, deletions, or additions of one or more amino acids, provided the biological activity of the protein is conserved. The
30 same applies to variants of nucleic acid sequences which can have substitutions, deletions, or additions of one or more nucleotides, provided that the biological activity of the sequence is generally maintained.

The term "derivative" is intended to include any of the above described variants when comprising additional chemical moiety not normally a part of these
35 molecules. These chemical moieties can have varying purposes including, improving

a molecule's solubility, absorption, biological half life, decreasing toxicity and eliminating or decreasing undesirable side effects. Furthermore, these moieties can be used for the purpose of labeling, binding, or they may be comprised in fusion product(s). Different moieties capable of mediating the above described effects can be found in *Remington's The Science and Practice of Pharmacy* (1995).

Methodologies for coupling such moieties to a molecule are well known in the art.

The term "fragment" refers to any segment of an identified DNA, RNA or amino acid sequence and/or any segment of any of the variants or derivatives described herein above.

The terms "variant", "derivative", and "fragment" of the present invention refer herein to proteins or nucleic acid molecules, which can be isolated/purified, synthesized chemically or produced through recombinant DNA technology. All these methods are well known in the art.

The term "APP" is an abbreviation for Amyloid- β Precursor Protein.

These are used interchangeably. Different forms of APPs are known in the art and are designated according to the length of the amino acid sequence, non-limiting examples include APP⁶⁹⁵ (Genbank accession number CAA31830), APP⁷⁵¹ (Genbank accession number CAA30050) and APP⁷⁷⁰ (Genbank accession number CAA02049). APP⁷⁵¹, can be referred to as the intermediate form APP. For the purpose of the present application the intermediate form APP is used, all the referred to amino acid residues numbers are based on the APP⁷⁵¹ form.

The term "APPLP" is an abbreviation for Amyloid- β Precursor Like Protein. These are used interchangeably. APLPs are members of the amyloid precursor protein family. For the purpose of the present invention APLPs having at least one caspase cleavage site are within the scope of the instant invention. Forms of APLPs having at least one caspase cleavage site are known in the art, non-limiting examples include APLP1 (Swissprot accession number P51693 and APLP2 (Swissprot accession number A49321).

The terms "epitope" and "antigenic determinant" are likewise used in the conventional sense and refer to a site on an antigen that is recognized by an antibody. Neo-epitope refers to an epitope that is recognized by the antibodies described herein, this recognition is subsequent to a cleavage event on APP caused by a caspase enzyme, said epitope being substantially unrecognized in the absence of such a cleavage event.

Single letter abbreviations for amino acids are used and have their standard conventional meanings.

Specific Embodiments

5 The present invention thus concerns the development of agents capable of identifying cleavage products generated by protease proteolysis of members belonging to the amyloid precursor protein family, particularly the cleavage products generated as a result of cleavage by a caspase enzyme. Members belonging to the amyloid precursor protein family and having at least one caspase cleavage site are
10 within the scope of this invention, non-limiting examples of such members include APLPs and APPs, more particularly, APLP1 and APLP2, and APP⁶⁹⁵, APP⁷⁵¹ and APP⁷⁷⁰, respectively.

 One of the consequences of caspase cleavage of APP and APLP1 is the creation or exposing of neo-epitopes at the cleavage sites of the cleaved protein, or as
15 a result of such cleavage. Raising and isolating antibodies able to specifically bind to these neo-epitopes provides agents that selectively identify these cleavage products.

 Accordingly, the present invention provides antibodies that are capable of binding specifically and selectively to an APP and APLP caspase cleaved product.

 Thus, a first embodiment of the present invention is directed to an
20 antibody that is capable of binding to a neo-epitope, created or exposed following a caspase mediated cleavage of APP and APLP.

 In a particular aspect of this embodiment, the caspase is selected from caspase 3, caspase 6 and caspase 8.

 In another aspect of the invention, caspase 3 has more than one
25 cleavage site along the APPs and at least one along the APLPs. In a particular aspect, cleavage site along the APLP1 and APLP2 are at the amino acid residue number 620 and 732, respectively. The cleavage sites of the intermediate APP, based on the amino acid numbering of APP⁷⁵¹, are at the amino acid residue number 197, 219 and 720, these are sites designated: APP¹⁹⁷, APP²¹⁹ and APP⁷²⁰, respectively

30 In an aspect of this invention, there is provided an antibody capable of binding to the neo-epitope created or exposed by caspase 3 cleavage at the designated cleavage site of APP⁷⁵¹ including APP¹⁹⁷, APP²¹⁹ and APP⁷²⁰.

 In a preferred aspect of this invention, there is provided an antibody capable of binding to the neo-epitope created or exposed by caspase 3 cleavage at the
35 designated cleavage site of APP⁷⁵¹, APP⁷²⁰.

In another aspect there is provided an antibody raised with an antigenic determinant comprising a peptide of at least four amino acid residues and containing the caspase consensus sequence V/DXXD. The antibody is capable of recognizing a neo-epitope created or exposed following caspase mediated cleavage of an amyloid precursor protein family member including APLPs and APPs. Preferably the amyloid precursor protein family member is an APP including APP⁶⁹⁵, APP⁷⁵¹ and APP⁷⁷⁰.
5 More preferably the family member is APP⁷⁵¹.

In a preferred aspect there is provided an antibody raised with an antigenic determinant comprising a peptide sequence corresponding to the amino acid residues APP⁷¹⁴ to APP⁷²⁰, based on the APP⁷⁵¹.
10

In a specific aspect and for the purpose of enhancing antigenicity, the antigenic determinant further comprises an additional amino acid residue for coupling to the carrier protein KLH (Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin). This is a method well known in the art; any other means capable of enhancing antigenicity are within the scope of this invention.
15

In a more specific aspect the coupling amino acid residue is at the amino terminal of the antigenic determinant.

In a most specific aspect the coupling amino acid is cysteine and the antigenic determinant comprises KLH-cysteine- APP⁷¹⁴ to APP⁷²⁰.
20

In another aspect of the invention the antibodies are, purified polyclonal antibodies that specifically bind to the target, the created or exposed epitope. Monoclonal antibodies raised in accordance with the antigenic determinant of the present invention for the purpose of recognizing caspase cleaved APLP and APP products, using conventional methods, are also within the scope of the present invention.
25

In another aspect, there is provided an antigenic determinant for immunizing a mammal in order to furnish an anti-serum containing an antibody that is capable of binding to a neo-epitope, created or exposed following caspases mediated cleavage of APLP1 and APP.

In another aspect of this embodiment the antigenic determinant comprises a peptide having at least four amino acid residues and containing the caspase consensus sequence V/DXXD.
30

In another aspect of this invention, there is provided a method for generating an antibody capable of specifically binding to a neo-epitope, created or exposed following a caspase mediated cleavage of APLP and APP comprising:
35

immunizing a mammal with a peptide having at least four amino acid residues and containing the caspase consensus sequence V/DXXD to provide antisera containing antibodies against said peptide;

collecting said antisera; and

5 selecting for an antibody specific to a caspase generated neo-epitope.

The presence of APP and amyloid β -peptide have been studied in the CSF of individuals by Carroll et al., and in multiple tissues including plasma in transgenic mice by Fukuchi et al. These references show that APP and cleaved species of APP are found in tissues other than brain. It is believed that APLP and
10 APLP caspase cleavage products can be similarly found in tissue other than brain. Thus, the presence of APLP and APP caspase cleavage products in tissues such as blood, plasma and CSF would allow easy access to a clinical specimen in which neuronal apoptosis can be detected and evaluated. Therefore, the antibodies of the present invention are useful in a diagnostic method in which APLP and APP cleaved
15 products can be detected in a clinical specimen. More specifically the antibodies of the present invention provide a diagnostic tool for the detection of at least one caspase cleaved APP product in a clinical specimen.

The antibodies of this invention, capable of specifically recognising neo-epitopes exposed following caspase mediated cleavage of APP, are useful in a
20 method for diagnosing conditions in which there is neuronal apoptosis. Examples of such conditions include neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, progressive multiple sclerosis, head trauma, prion related conditions, Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease, spongiform encephalopathy, Friedreich's ataxia, fatal familial insomnia, Pelizaeus-
25 Merzbacher disease, schizophrenia, dentatorubropallidoluysian atrophy, spinocerebellar atrophy type 3, spinal bulbar muscular atrophy, spinal cord injury, stroke and brain injury. Because caspase cleaved APP fragments can be detected in mammals using tissues other than brain, detection thereof can be used as an indicator in disease detection and disease progression. Non-limiting examples of tissues that
30 are easily accessible for use in a diagnostic method in a mammal include plasma and cerebrospinal fluid.

In a particular embodiment, the antibodies of the present invention can be used in the detection of apoptotic neuronal cells.

More particularly, by using the antibodies described herein, it is
35 possible to follow the evolution of neuronal cells undergoing apoptosis.

In an application of the present invention, there is provided a use of these antibodies in selecting test agents as modulators of apoptosis. Modulating compounds include inducers and inhibitors of apoptosis.

5 In an aspect of the present application, neuronal cells can be artificially induced into apoptosis and the progression of the apoptotic process followed using the antibodies of the present invention. Particularly, the antibodies can be used to study the evolution of neuronal apoptosis.

10 In another aspect of the present application, the progression of apoptosis can be evaluated in the presence or absence of test compounds and the results compared.

In a specific aspect of the present application, there is provided an assay system for selecting modulators of neuronal apoptosis.

15 In a more specific aspect of the present application, there is provided an assay for identifying inhibitors of neuronal apoptosis. Such an assay can be scaled-up to a high throughput system.

In an aspect of this application, candidate inhibitors identified using the antibodies of the present invention may be comprised in a pharmaceutical composition for treating mammals including humans in need of such treatment.

20 In an additional aspect of this invention, the antibodies generated to detect caspase mediated APP cleavage products can be included in a kit. Such a kit would comprise at least one antibody capable of binding to at least one neo-epitope, exposed following caspase mediated cleavage of APP. This could have applications for research or diagnostic purposes.

25 The invention is further illustrated in connection with the following examples.

EXAMPLE 1

Recombinant engineering

30 All APP clones were derived from human APP⁷⁵¹. Clone designations below are in the following format: [construct]: [vector]: [insert site/ insert release]: [sense orientation]: [identifier]. Clones were generated, as indicated, by PCR-mediated template modification and were fully sequenced before use. Clones for *in vitro* transcription/ translation include: {[wtAPP⁷⁵¹; Met¹-Asn⁷⁵¹]: [pBII KS+]: [EcoRI / SmaI ClaI]: [T7]: [MF-UMP#1335]};

- {[ΔN-APP⁷⁵¹; Met¹-Ala¹⁷ Gly²⁵¹-Asn⁷⁵¹]: [pBII KS+]: [*EcoRI* / *SmaI* *ClaI*]: [T7]: [MF-UMP#4476]};
- {[APP⁷⁵¹; D⁷²⁰A]: [pBII KS+]: [*EcoRI* / *SmaI* *ClaI*]: [T7]: [MF-UMP#4444];
- {[APP⁷⁵¹; D²¹⁹A, D⁷²⁰A]: [pBII KS+]: [*EcoRI* / *SmaI* *ClaI*]: [T7]: [MF-
- 5 UMP#4482]};
- {[APP⁷⁵¹; D¹⁹⁷A, D²¹⁹A, D⁷²⁰A]: [pBII KS+]: [*EcoRI* / *SmaI* *ClaI*]: [T7]: [MF-UMP#4540]};
- {[APP⁷⁵¹-ΔC; Met¹-Asp⁷²⁰]: [pBII KS+]: [*EcoRI* *ClaI* / *SmaI* *ClaI*]: [T7]: [MF-UMP#4446]};
- 10 {[sigΔN-APP⁷⁵¹ VNLD; Met¹-Ala¹⁷ Gly²⁵¹-Asn⁷⁵¹]: [pBII KS+]: [*Bam*HI / *ClaI*]: [T7]: [MF-UMP#4476]};
- {[sigΔN-APP⁷⁵¹ VNLD ('Swedish'); Met¹-Ala¹⁷ Gly²⁵¹-Asn⁷⁵¹, K⁶⁵¹N, M⁶⁵²L]: [pBII KS+]: [*Bam*HI / *ClaI*]: [T7]: [MF-UMP#4982]};
- {[sigΔN-APP⁷⁵¹ VNLA; Met¹-Ala¹⁷ Gly²⁵¹-Asn⁷⁵¹, K⁶⁵¹N, M⁶⁵²L, D⁶⁵³A]: [pBII KS+]:
- 15 [*Bam*HI / *ClaI*]: [T7]: [MF-UMP#4983]}; and
- {[sigΔN-APP⁷⁵¹ VEHD; Met¹-Ala¹⁷ Gly²⁵¹-Asn⁷⁵¹, K⁶⁵¹E, M⁶⁵²H]: [pBII KS+]: [*Bam*HI / *ClaI*]: [T7]: [MF-UMP#5165]}.

Mammalian expression clones include:

- {[wtAPP⁷⁵¹; Met¹-Asn⁷⁵¹]: [pCEP4]: [*NotI* *XmnI*-blunt-*Bam*HI]: [CMV]: [MF-
- 20 UMP#4573]};
- {[APP⁷⁵¹; D⁷²⁰A]: [pCEP4]: [*NotI* *XmnI*-blunt-*Bam*HI]: [CMV]: [MF-UMP#4575]};
- {[APP⁷⁵¹; D¹⁹⁷A, D²¹⁹A, D⁷²⁰A]: [pCEP4]: [*NotI* *XmnI*-blunt-*Bam*HI]: [CMV]: [MF-UMP#4901]};
- {[APP⁷⁵¹-ΔC; Met¹-Asp⁷²⁰]: [pCEP4]: [*NotI* *ClaI*-blunt-*Bam*HI]: [CMV]: [MF-
- 25 UMP#4577]};
- {[APP⁷⁵¹ VNLD; K⁶⁵¹N, M⁶⁵²L]: [pCEP4]: [*NotI* *XmnI*-blunt-*Bam*HI]: [CMV]: [MF-UMP#5149]}; and
- {[APP⁷⁵¹ VNLA; K⁶⁵¹N, M⁶⁵²L, D⁶⁵³A]: [pCEP4]: [*NotI* *XmnI*-blunt-*Bam*HI]: [CMV]: [MF-UMP#5150]}.

30

EXAMPLE 2

Stable cell lines

To generate stable cell lines, B103 cells (a rat neuronal cell line) or K562 cells (a human erythroleukemia cell line) were transfected with the indicated

pCEP4 plasmid then selected continuously with hygromycin. Expression levels were determined during the course of each experiment by immunoblotting to verify that each cell line expressed comparable levels of their respective APP constructs. Cell line designations below are in the following format: [designation]: [expressed protein]: [transfection clone]: [selection]: [identifier]. Stable cell lines include:

5 { [B103-APP⁷⁵¹]: [wtAPP⁷⁵¹; Met¹-Asn⁷⁵¹]: [MF-UMP#4573]: [hygro]: [B103:4573; 97106-22]};

{ [B103-APP D⁷²⁰A]: [APP⁷⁵¹; D⁷²⁰A]: [MF-UMP#4575]: [hygro]: [B103:4575; 97106-22]};

10 { [B103-APP D¹⁹⁷A, D²¹⁹A, D⁷²⁰A]: [APP⁷⁵¹; D¹⁹⁷A, D²¹⁹A, D⁷²⁰A]: [MF-UMP#4901]: [hygro]: [B103:4901; 97106-43]};

{ [B103-APP⁷⁵¹-ΔC]: [APP⁷⁵¹-ΔC; Met¹-Asp⁷²⁰]: [MF-UMP#4577]: [hygro]: [B103:4577; 97106-22]};

{ [K562-APP⁷⁵¹]: [wtAPP⁷⁵¹; Met¹-Asn⁷⁵¹]: [MF-UMP#4573]: [hygro]: [K562:4573; 97106-16b]};

15 { [K562-APP⁷⁵¹ VNLD ('Swedish')]: [APP⁷⁵¹; K⁶⁵¹N, M⁶⁵²L]: [MF-UMP#5149]: [hygro]: [K562:5149; 97106-64]}; and

{ [K562-APP⁷⁵¹ VNLA]: [APP⁷⁵¹; K⁶⁵¹N, M⁶⁵²L, D⁶⁵³A]: [MF-UMP#5150]: [hygro]: [K562:5150; 97106-64]};

20

EXAMPLE 3

Generation of antibodies that specifically recognize a caspase-generated APP neo-epitope (αΔC^{Csp}-APP)

Two rabbits were immunized with the peptide that includes the seven

25 amino acids in APP that precede the caspase cleavage site at aspartic acid 720 (N terminal APP⁷¹⁴ to C terminal APP⁷²⁰, inclusive) as well as an amino-terminal cysteine residue to allow coupling to KLH. The rabbits were boosted three times with the immunizing peptide over a 10 week period. At 10 weeks, the titers against the immunizing peptide (determined by ELISA and defined as the maximal dilution

30 giving a positive response, arbitrarily set at OD₄₅₀ = 0.2 using the chromogenic substrate for horse radish peroxidase ABTS) were >1:204,800 and 1:12,520. The antisera were pooled and affinity purified by three successive chromatographic steps:

(1) the antisera was depleted of immunoglobulins recognizing intact APP by adsorption to a bridging peptide that spans the caspase cleavage site (N terminal

35 APP⁷¹³ to C terminal APP⁷²⁶, inclusive) immobilized on Sepharose 4B (Pharmacia)

by cyanogen bromide activation; (2) the flow through from step (1) was applied to a Sepharose 4B column containing the immunizing peptide (immobilized to the support as described in (1)); the column was washed and the specific antibodies were eluted via a pH gradient and placed in a borate buffer (0.125 M borate); (3) the eluant from the second step was absorbed against the immobilized bridging peptide as described in (1) and the flow through was collected. The ELISA titre for this antibody preparation was <1:142,000 (<5 ng/ml) against the immunizing peptide that corresponds to the caspase-generated neo-epitope, versus >1:71 (>10 µg/ml) for the bridging peptide which corresponds to intact APP.

EXAMPLE 4

Immunocytochemical analysis of the caspase
cleaved fragment of APP in apoptotic NT2 cells

Subconfluent NT2 cells were incubated with 1 µg/ml camptothecin in the presence or absence of 50 µM Z-VAD(OMe)-CH₂F for 4 hours at 37°C with 5% CO₂. The final concentration of DMSO used to dilute the camptothecin and Z-VAD(OMe)-CH₂F was 0.3% (v/v). As a control, cells were incubated with 0.3% (v/v) DMSO alone. The cells were detached from the plate with Cell Dissociation Solution (Sigma) and pooled with the culture media (to retain floating apoptotic cells).

Following centrifugation, the cells were fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin for 10 min at room temperature, washed twice in phosphate-buffered saline, and then centrifuged using a Cytospin centrifuge onto poly-L-lysine-coated glass slides (Sigma) and dried overnight. The cells were then co-stained for TUNEL and either αΔC^{Csp}-APP at a dilution of 1/4000 or αCsp-3(MF397) at a dilution of 1/3000, essentially as described previously (Black et al., 1998) except that the proteinase K treatment was omitted.

EXAMPLE 5

in vivo Models of acute brain injury

All animal procedures conformed to the *Guide for the Care and Use of Experimental Animals* (Canadian Council on Animal Care, 1993) endorsed by the Medical Research Council of Canada.

For kainic acid treatment adult male mice (C57/B6xXJL; 25-30 g; Charles River, Montréal) were injected with an i.p. bolus of 35 mg/kg kainic acid. After 48 hr, the animals were euthanized with an overdose of pentobarbital (100 mg/kg i.p.). Brains were harvested, sectioned and analyzed as described below.

5 For transient forebrain ischemia, adult male Wistar rats (250-275 g; Charles River, Montréal) were used for all of the experiments. Transient forebrain ischemia was produced using published modifications (Pulsinelli and Buchan, 1988) of the four-vessel occlusion (4-VO) method (Pulsinelli et al., 1982). Animals that convulsed during 4-VO, or following reperfusion, along with those that did not fully
10 develop loss of righting reflex during ischemia were omitted from the study. In the case of sham treated animals, the carotids were exposed but not occluded.

EXAMPLE 6

TUNEL and fluorescence immunohistochemistry
15 of rodent and human brain

Fresh frozen brain sections (12 μ m thick) were pre-treated with PBS containing 0.1% (v/v) Triton X-100. The sections were then incubated with a primary antisera that selectively recognizes the active form of caspase-3 (α Csp-3(MF397); a rabbit polyclonal antisera raised against (p17/p12)₂ caspase 3; used at 1/2000 dilution,
20 or purified immunoglobulins that recognize the caspase-generated Δ C-APP neo-epitope (α Δ C^{Csp}-APP (see above) used at 1/2000 dilution) for 48 hours at 4°C. Following 3 washes with PBS (5 min each), the sections were incubated with CY³ labeled-donkey anti-rabbit IgG (1/500, Amersham) for two hours at room temperature to visualize active caspase-3 or Δ C-APP immunoreactivity. The DNA fragmentation
25 characteristic of apoptosis was detected by TUNEL as described previously (Xu et al., 1997).

EXAMPLE 7

DNA laddering
30 Extraction of DNA to visualize oligonucleosomal fragmentation was performed as follows. Subconfluent NT2 cells were incubated with 1 μ g/ml camptothecin in the presence or absence of 33.3 μ M Z-VAD(OMe)-CH₂F for 6 hours at 37°C with 5% CO₂. As a control, cells were incubated with vehicle (0.2 % (v/v) DMSO) alone. Cells were removed from the dish by scraping, pooled with the

culture medium, and pelleted at 10,000 x g for 10 min. Cell pellets (2×10^5 cells/pellet) were resuspended in 0.5 ml of 0.6% (w/v) SDS, 10 mM EDTA (pH 7.5) followed by the addition of NaCl to a final concentration of 1M. After overnight incubation at 4°C, the supernatants were clarified by centrifugation at 14,000 x g for 20 min at 4°C and treated with 7 µg/ml DNase-free RNase for 45 min at 37°C. The DNA was extracted once with phenol/ chloroform/ isoamyl alcohol (25:24:1, v/v/v), isopropanol precipitated, resuspended in loading buffer (30% (v/v) glycerol, 10 mM EDTA pH 7.5, 0.05% (w/v) bromophenol blue), and analysed by electrophoresis on a 1.2% agarose gel in 1 x TAE (40 mM TrisAcetate, 1 mM EDTA pH 8.3). Bands were visualized following ethidium bromide staining.

EXAMPLE 8

Other procedures

Recombinant human caspases were generated as described previously (Rotonda et al., 1996; Thornberry et al., 1997) and *in vitro* cleavage assays were performed in buffer composed of 50 mM Hepes/KOH (pH 7.0), 10% (w/v) sucrose, 2 mM EDTA, 0.1% (w/v) CHAPS, 5 mM dithiothreitol. Peptide aldehydes and fluorogenic aminomethylcoumarins were prepared by solid-phase synthesis essentially as described before (Rano et al., 1997). Z-VAD(OMe)-CH₂F, a pan-caspase inhibitor (Garcia-Calvo et al., 1998), was purchased from Enzyme Systems Products. NT2 cells (human neuronal precursor) and B103 cells (rat neuronal) were maintained in DMEM containing antibiotics and 10% (v/v) fetal bovine serum (FBS). Retinoic acid-differentiated NT2 neurons (hNT) were maintained in neuron conditioned medium (Stratagene) except during the course of serum-deprivation experiments when they were cultured in DMEM (-/+ 10% (v/v) FBS). K562 cells (human erythroleukemia) and Jurkat cells (human T- lymphoid) were maintained in RPMI-1640 containing antibiotics and 10% (v/v) FBS. Apoptosis was induced by CD95 (Fas/APO-1) ligation using 1 µg/ml anti-Fas antibodies (Jurkats only), with 1 µM staurosporine (all cell lines) or with 1 µg/ml camptothecin (all cell lines) as indicated. Cell extracts were prepared as described previously (Nicholson et al., 1995).

RESULTS

NEURONAL NT2 CELLS PRODUCE ELEVATED LEVELS OF AMYLOID- β PEPTIDES DURING APOPTOSIS WHICH IS ATTENUATED BY CASPASE

INHIBITION

5 Primary human neurons undergoing apoptosis have been shown to increase the rate of amyloid- β peptide formation by 3- to 4-fold (LeBlanc, 1995). It was therefore determined whether this could be reproduced in a cultured human neuronal cell line and whether apoptosis inhibition prevented A β production. Retinoid-differentiated human neuronal NT2 cells (hNT) induced to undergo

10 apoptosis by serum deprivation had a substantially elevated rate of A β peptide formation (about 4-fold) (Fig. 1A) and this apoptosis-related increase of A β formation was attenuated by a non-selective irreversible caspase inhibitor. The rate of A β production in the presence of the caspase inhibitor was restored to the steady-state levels found in non-apoptotic hNT cells but it was not entirely abolished, indicating

15 that apoptosis enhances the pathway leading to A β generation, but is not obligatory for it to occur. Acute apoptotic induction of the neuronal precursor cell line NT2 with camptothecin (Fig 1B) resulted in oligonucleosomal DNA fragmentation and concomitant maturation of procaspase-3, cleavage of caspase-3 substrates (such as PARP; poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase) and a ca. 3.5 kDa reduction in the mass of

20 endogenous APP (lanes 2). The degree of proteolysis of all three polypeptides was approximately the same (procaspase-3 = $37 \pm 4\%$; PARP = $66 \pm 9\%$; APP = $44 \pm 4\%$; $n=5$) and in each case was abolished by co-incubation with a caspase inhibitor (lanes 3). This indicates that APP is processed by a caspase-dependent event during apoptosis and raises the possibility that caspase cleavage directly contributes to the

25 higher propensity for A β peptide formation observed in apoptotic cells.

CASPASE-3 DIRECTLY AND EFFICIENTLY CLEAVES THE AMYLOID- β
PRECURSOR PROTEIN

Owing to the increase in APP proteolysis and A β peptide formation that accompanies neuronal apoptosis, we sought to determine whether any of the biochemical components of the cell death pathway might contribute to this process. Apoptosis itself is dependent on a family of cysteine proteases, the caspases, which manifest the apoptotic phenotype by cleaving a discrete subset of cellular polypeptides at Asp-x bonds (Alnemri et al., 1996; Nicholson and Thornberry, 1997; Thornberry et al., 1997). The core substrate recognition motif for caspases is comprised of a tetrapeptide, N-terminal to the scissile bond (P₄-P₁), with an Asp in P₁ being an absolute requirement for cleavage and the P₄ residue being the major specificity determinant. The caspases normally exist as dormant proenzymes in healthy cells but are proteolytically converted to active proteases in response to diverse apoptotic stimuli. The potential direct role of caspases in APP processing was initially tested by combining [³⁵S]-labeled APP with extracts from healthy versus apoptotic Jurkat cells (Fig. 1C). Jurkat cells were initially chosen because they contain multiple caspase family members (caspases-2, -3, -4, -6, -7, -8 and -9) that are readily activated during apoptosis (unpublished). The 120 kDa APP was rapidly processed to a triad of smaller polypeptides of approximately 85-90 kDa. These polypeptides corresponded in mass to APP processing intermediates observed in primary human neurons deprived of trophic support (LeBlanc, 1995; LeBlanc et al., 1996) or in a human neuronal cell line during H₂O₂-induced apoptosis (Zhang et al., 1997), suggesting that the *in vitro* proteolysis of APP by cell extracts may represent that which occurs in neuronal cells. Similar APP cleavage products were also generated by apoptotic extracts from other cell types, including NT2 human neuronal precursor cells and B103 neuroblastoma cells (not shown). The single APP cleavage event observed in intact NT2 cells during apoptosis (Fig. 1B) suggests that the transmembrane orientation of APP restricts the accessibility of the cleavage sites to proteolysis and that one of the three cleavage sites might be more vulnerable *in vivo*. A protease inhibitor profile indicated that all three cleavage products arose as a consequence of an E64-insensitive cysteine protease, a signature for caspases (not shown). This was confirmed by the ability of caspase-specific peptide-aldehydes to block APP processing to the 85-90 kDa triad (Fig. 1D). The caspase inhibitor, Ac-DEVD-CHO, was a potent inhibitor of APP processing (IC₅₀ = 1 nM) whereas both Ac-IETD-CHO and Ac-YVAD-CHO were substantially less effective. Since Jurkat cells contain

members of all three caspase subgroups, these results indicate that the group II caspases, which include caspase-3 (a key mediator of neuronal apoptosis), primarily account for the APP cleavage observed in apoptotic cells. Identical results were obtained in neuronal precursor NT2 cells; not surprisingly, since caspase-3 is the major caspase in this cell line ([caspase-3] ~ 55 pM; all other caspases < 14 pM; unpublished). Collectively, these results indicate that caspase-3 predominantly accounts for APP proteolysis during apoptosis. In support of this, the proteolytic cleavage of the 120 kDa APP to the 85-90 kDa triad could also be reproduced with recombinant caspase-3 (Fig. 1E) and an analysis of cleavage kinetics indicates that APP proteolysis by caspase-3 occurs with relevant kinetic properties ($k_{cat}/K_m = 5.14 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$) which are similar to validated substrates for caspase-3, such as poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase ($k_{cat}/K_m = 15.6 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ in the same experiment; not shown). Of the human caspases tested (caspases-1 to 10 and granzyme B; each examined at equimolar concentrations under identical conditions), caspase-3 was the most efficient enzyme to cleave APP, although minor cleavage also occurred with caspases-6 and -8 (not shown).

CASPASE-3 LEVELS ARE ELEVATED IN DYING NEURONS IN HUMAN ALZHEIMER'S BRAIN

If caspase-3 is involved in APP processing and neuronal apoptosis, it should be present at the sites of A β production and neurodegeneration. Caspase-3 (CPP32, apopain, Yama)(Fernandes-Alnemri et al., 1994; Nicholson et al., 1995; Tewari et al., 1995) is one of the key effector caspases in mammalian cell suicide. Its potential importance in neuronal cell death in particular is underscored by the phenotype of caspase-3-deficient mice which have a massive defect in neuronal apoptosis during development, leading to brain enlargement (2 to 3-fold), supernumerary cell masses and duplicated brain structures (Kuida et al., 1996). In Alzheimer's patients, we found an elevation of caspase-3 immunoreactivity in dying pyramidal neurons of the hippocampus, including the CA3 region, one of the initial sites of neuronal loss in Alzheimer's disease (Fig. 2). This circumstantial evidence suggests that caspase-3 might mediate or contribute to the death of these cells during neurodegeneration and that caspase-3-mediated proteolysis of APP may accompany this process as a component of human Alzheimer's disease pathogenesis.

IDENTIFICATION OF THREE PRINCIPLE SITES OF CASPASE-MEDIATED APP PROTEOLYSIS

The sites of caspase proteolysis within the 120 kDa APP polypeptide were determined. This was initially facilitated by the unusual disposition of Cys residues at the amino-terminus of APP. Treatment of [³⁵S]Cys-labeled APP with recombinant caspase-3 generated two small [³⁵S]Cys-containing fragments (23 and 25 kDa) and a larger polypeptide (85 kDa), indicating that two of the caspase cleavage sites were within the first N-terminal 220 amino acids of APP and a third site was present at about residue 700 (not shown). The position of the latter site was further refined by cleaving an APP construct lacking the N-terminal 220 amino acids (ΔN-APP). Within each of the three regions predicted to contain the caspase cleavage sites by analysis of [³⁵S]Cys APP and [³⁵S]Met APP fragment sizes, excellent caspase consensus sites (Thornberry et al., 1997) were present at: APP¹⁹⁴ to APP¹⁹⁷, APP²¹⁶ to APP²¹⁹ and APP⁷¹⁷ to APP⁷²⁰, inclusive, these sites are designated (P₄)DNVD¹⁹⁷(P₁)/S, (P₄)DYAD²¹⁹(P₁)/G and (P₄)VEVD⁷²⁰(P₁)/A, respectively (Fig. 3B). That these were the authentic sites of caspase proteolysis was confirmed by site-directed mutagenesis of the essential P₁ Asp of each site (Fig. 3A). The APP triple mutant (APP D¹⁹⁷A, D²¹⁹A, D⁷²⁰A), for example, could not be cleaved by recombinant caspases (lanes 7&8), nor by extracts from apoptotic cells (not shown). (Equivalent results were observed with the small molecular mass counterparts of the fragments described in Fig. 3A (not shown).)

CASPASE-MEDIATED APP PROTEOLYSIS OCCURS IN INTACT CELLS, PREDOMINANTLY AT ASP⁷²⁰, AND IS ELEVATED DURING APOPTOSIS

Cleavage at the sites described above was next tested in intact cells by stable transfection of B103 neuronal cells with APP containing either wild-type or P₁ Asp-to-Ala mutations. (B103 cells were chosen owing to their very low levels on endogenous APP, which facilitates the analysis of transfected site-directed mutants.) When B103 cells harboring stably-transfected wild-type APP were induced to undergo apoptosis, the caspase-mediated cleavage at the carboxy-terminal (P₄)VEVD⁷²⁰(P₁)/A site was observed (Fig. 4A lanes 1 & 2). This cleavage event was entirely eliminated by the triple mutant (not shown) or by a D⁷²⁰A point mutant (lanes 5 & 6), substantiating the direct involvement of caspases in APP processing in intact neuronal cells. Non-apoptotic cells also cleaved APP at the carboxy-terminus at ca.

15% of the rate occurring in apoptotic cells (lane 1 vs. 2) and this too was eliminated by mutation of the P₁ Asp (D⁷²⁰A) that is required for caspase recognition (lane 5). Cleavage at the VEVD⁷²⁰A site is consistent with the approx. 3.5 kDa reduction in APP observed during apoptosis in NT2 cells (see Fig 1B, lane 2) and appears, at least
5 with the cell lines tested, to be the predominant site of caspase proteolysis in intact cells (although APP fragments corresponding to cleavage at the two upstream sites have been observed by others (Zhang et al., 1997)). Positive identification of this C-terminal cleavage event was confirmed using a neo-epitope antibody that we generated for immunohistochemical detection of caspase-generated ΔC-APP *in situ*.
10 The antisera was raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to the *nouveau* C-terminus of ΔC-APP, [KLH-cysteine- APP⁷¹⁴ to APP⁷²⁰], then purified by immunoadsorption to the same peptide and two cycles of immunodepletion with a bridging peptide corresponding to intact APP straddling the cleavage site comprising the amino acid residues APP⁷¹⁴ to APP⁷²⁶, inclusive. This antibody, designated αΔ
15 C^{Csp}-APP, was confirmed to be highly specific for the caspase-generated neo-epitope in APP by three criteria: a) its titre by ELISA was > 2000-fold selective for the immunizing peptide (corresponding to ΔC-APP) versus the bridging peptide harboring the same sequence (which corresponds to intact APP) (see Methods), b) the
20 antibody could immunoprecipitate biosynthetic [³⁵S]APP that was truncated at the D⁷²⁰ caspase site but not intact APP (Fig. 4B), and c) the antibody could not immunoprecipitate intact APP from healthy NT2 cells, but following apoptosis induction was able to immunoprecipitate the ΔC-APP cleavage product (Fig 4C). In the latter case, formation of immunoprecipitable ΔC-APP in NT2 cells was abolished by the presence of a caspase inhibitor (lane 3 vs. 2). Comparable results were
25 obtained by immunohistochemical staining of NT2 cells (Fig. 4D-I). NT2 cells induced to undergo apoptosis with camptothecin became TUNEL positive with concomitant positive staining for active caspase-3 (panel E) and for the caspase-generated APP neo-epitope (panel H). All three of these apoptosis-related events were abolished by the presence of a caspase inhibitor (panels F and I). Collectively,
30 these experiments demonstrate that caspase-mediated proteolysis of APP at the C-terminal VEVD⁷²⁰A site occurs during apoptosis in intact cells. Furthermore, the ability of the αΔC^{Csp}-APP neo-epitope antibody to recognize the terminus generated by caspase proteolysis *in situ* makes it a useful tool for following this cleavage event
35 *in vivo*.

CASPASE-MEDIATED APP PROTEOLYSIS OCCURS IN HIPPOCAMPAL
NEURONS *IN VIVO* DURING ACUTE BRAIN INJURY

The early loss of hippocampal neurons is a prominent feature in Alzheimer's disease pathogenesis. We therefore wanted to determine whether

5 caspase-mediated APP proteolysis could be detected *in vivo* during hippocampal cell death. Two experimental models of acute brain injury, both resulting in the apoptotic loss of hippocampal neurons, were used to examine these events: a) kainic acid (excitotoxic)-induced seizures where CA3 neurons predominantly die, and b) global cerebral ischemia in which CA1 neurons perish. These models have an additional

10 advantage in that acute brain injury is an established risk factor for Alzheimer's disease susceptibility and may therefore shed light on the molecular basis for this increased vulnerability. In the excitotoxic model of neuronal injury (Fig. 5A-F), caspase-mediated APP proteolysis, measured by $\alpha\Delta C^{Csp}$ -APP immunoreactivity, was not detectable in the CA3 region of the hippocampus of control mice (panel A)

15 whereas intense $\alpha\Delta C^{Csp}$ -APP immunoreactivity was observed in CA3 neurons of SV129 mice 48 hr after administration of kainic acid (25 mg/kg, s.c.) (panel B). Consistent with the generation of this fragment by a caspase-3 dependent mechanism, a pronounced elevation of active caspase-3 immunoreactivity was observed in the CA3 region of adjacent hippocampal tissue sections from animals injected with kainic

20 acid (panel D) but not vehicle (panel C). TUNEL labeling confirmed that the CA3 neurons which displayed $\alpha\Delta C^{Csp}$ -APP and active caspase-3 immunoreactivity were apoptotic (panel F). To further establish that caspase-mediated APP cleavage occurs *in vivo*, we determined whether the apoptotic death of CA1 neurons produced by a brief episode of global ischemia was also accompanied by increased production of

25 ΔC -APP (Fig. 5G-L). Basal $\alpha\Delta C^{Csp}$ -APP immunoreactivity was not observed in the CA1 region of rats subjected to a sham surgical procedure (panel G); however, $\alpha\Delta C^{Csp}$ -APP immunoreactivity was clearly visible in vulnerable CA1 neurons 24 hr after transient global ischemia produced by 12 min of four-vessel occlusion (panel H). By comparison to the 24 hr time point, $\alpha\Delta C^{Csp}$ -APP immunolabeling appeared to be

30 more intense at 48 hr (panel I) whereas at 72 hr., immunoreactivity was only seen in a few remaining CA1 neurons (panel J). The time courses for generation of active caspase-3 and $\alpha\Delta C^{Csp}$ -APP immunoreactivity were similar in CA1 neurons following this short period of global ischemia (data not shown). In agreement with previous findings, which indicate that CA1 neurons undergo apoptosis following transient

35 global ischemia, TUNEL labeling was elevated in CA1 neurons (panel K). Under

high magnification, $\alpha\Delta C^{\text{Csp}}$ -APP immunoreactivity was apparent in dendritic processes as well as the cell body of dying CA1 neurons (panel L). Taken together, these results indicate that neuronal apoptosis in the rodent hippocampus, produced by either excitotoxic or ischemic injury, is associated with an elevation in ΔC -APP formation. Consistent with our *in vitro* findings which indicate that the ΔC -APP fragment is derived by caspase-mediated proteolysis of APP, increased production of ΔC -APP *in vivo* accompanied the generation of active caspase-3 in apoptotic neurons. Caspase-mediated alteration of APP processing after acute brain injury may in part account for the increased susceptibility to Alzheimer's disease in human patients as well.

CASPASE-CLEAVED APP CO-LOCALIZES WITH SENILE PLAQUES IN HUMAN ALZHEIMER'S BRAIN

The relevance of caspase-mediated cleavage of APP for senile plaque formation was assessed in human patients that were diagnosed with late stage Alzheimer's disease (Fig. 6). Senile plaques and $\alpha\Delta C^{\text{Csp}}$ -APP immunoreactivity were rarely observed in age-matched control patients that did not suffer from Alzheimer's disease. In contrast, numerous amyloid- β -positive plaques were observed in hippocampal sections from patients that suffered from Alzheimer's disease (panel B) and $\alpha\Delta C^{\text{Csp}}$ -APP immunoreactivity was frequently observed (>90%) in the senile plaques (panel A). These deposits had a punctate appearance and were localized within the senile plaques (panel C); however, it was not possible on morphological grounds to define the cellular phenotype in which the $\alpha\Delta C^{\text{Csp}}$ -APP immunoreactivity was located. These findings are consistent with the hypothesis that caspase-generated ΔC -APP contributes to plaque formation.

CASPASE-MEDIATED PROTEOLYSIS OF APP INCREASES THE RATE OF AMYLOID- β PEPTIDE FORMATION IN NEURONAL CELLS

Since APP is cleaved by caspases during neuronal injury *in vivo*, we next determined whether this had an effect on the endogenous APP processing pathway leading to A β peptide formation. This was tested in stably-transfected B103 cells harboring the C-terminal-truncated APP construct ($\alpha\Delta$ -APP) corresponding to the product of caspase proteolysis at the D⁷²⁰ site (Fig. 7). From these cells, A β peptide production was elevated 5-fold compared to cells that were stably transfected

and expressing identical levels of full length APP (column 2 vs 1 at 20h, 4 vs 3 at 48h). One possible explanation for this effect, given that caspase proteolysis does not directly account for A β excision from APP, is that caspase proteolysis adulterates the normal endogenous metabolism of APP and that the truncated molecule has a higher propensity for metabolism by an amyloidogenic pathway, perhaps by dissociation of key interaction domains contained within the C-terminus of the intact APP polypeptide (summarized in Fig. 3B). It has recently been demonstrated, for example, that the Shc-like PTB domain of X11 interacts with the NPTY motif at the C-terminus of APP and reduces A β peptide formation by binding to and slowing APP processing (Borg et al., 1998). It is likely that removal of this and other key components of the C-terminus of APP biases its route of cellular degradation along an amyloidogenic pathway (Russo et al., 1998).

15 THE 'SWEDISH' FAMILIAL MUTATION OF APP MARKEDLY IMPROVES AN OTHERWISE POOR CASPASE CONSENSUS SITE IN THE β -SECRETASE REGION

In addition to the three caspase cleavage sites contained within the APP polypeptide, with the dominant processing site being at Asp⁷²⁰ (Fig. 3B), at least one documented familial Alzheimer's disease (FAD) mutation introduces an additional caspase-susceptibility site to the molecule. The 'Swedish' mutation of APP is associated with an inherited form of Alzheimer's disease with an earlier onset and elevated production of 4 kDa amyloidogenic A β peptides (Cai et al., 1993; Citron et al., 1992; Haass et al., 1995; Holcomb et al., 1998). The mutation changes the VKMD⁶⁵³ sequence (amino acid residues corresponding to APP⁶⁵⁰ to APP⁶⁵³) at the β -secretase site to VNLD⁶⁵³, a motif with substantially improved caspase recognition elements. In particular, the 'Swedish' mutation generates a site that would be preferentially recognized by group III caspases, especially caspase-6, as predicted by our positional-scanning combinatorial substrate library (Thornberry et al., 1997). To test this possibility, fluorogenic tetrapeptides corresponding to wild type and 'Swedish' sequences were synthesized and tested for their ability to be cleaved by recombinant caspase-6. The *in vitro* cleavage of VNLD-AMC (Swedish) was markedly higher than the VKMD-AMC (wild type) fluorogenic peptide, although lower than a peptide containing the optimal caspase-6 primary recognition sequence predicted by the combinatorial library, VEHD-AMC (Fig. 8A). A differential also occurred in the context of the full-length APP polypeptide with cytosolic extracts

from apoptotic cells as well as with recombinant caspase-6 (Fig. 8B). In both cases, the 'Swedish' mutation accelerated the rate of proteolysis at the β secretase site (columns 3 & 4) and this cleavage was entirely abolished by mutation of the P₁ Asp (D⁶⁵³A) that is essential for caspase recognition (columns 5 & 6). The likelihood that the β cleavage activity observed in apoptotic cellular extracts is attributable to caspase-6 was supported by its inhibitor profile (potency of Ac-IETD-CHO > Ac-DEVD-CHO > Ac-YVAD-CHO) which is consistent with a group-III caspase (which includes caspase-6) being responsible (not shown). A measurement of the rate of caspase-6-mediated proteolysis of the β -secretase site (Fig. 8C) indicated that the 'Swedish' mutation improved it as a caspase-6 site within the APP polypeptide by 3-fold ($k_{cat}/K_m = 0.8 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ for wild type APP versus $2.2 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ for APP containing the 'Swedish' mutation). Neither the wild-type APP nor APP containing the 'Swedish' mutation could be cleaved at this site by other caspases, such as caspase-1, -3, -7, and -8, or by granzyme B (not shown), indicating that this event may be restricted to caspase-6.

ENHANCED AMYLOID- β PEPTIDE FORMATION OCCURS IN CELLS HARBORING THE 'SWEDISH' MUTATION OF APP AND IS DEPENDENT ON CASPASE PROTEOLYSIS AT THE β -SECRETASE SITE

The consequences of the 'Swedish' mutation in stably-transfected K562 cells was consistent with that reported previously (Citron et al., 1992; Citron et al., 1995), including a substantial elevation in the cellular production of amyloid- β peptides (Fig. 8D). The formation of the amyloidogenic 4 kDa A β peptide, but not the 3 kDa A β peptide, was dramatically reduced in K562 cells containing 'Swedish' APP where the P₁ Asp necessary for caspase proteolysis was eliminated from the β -secretase region (D⁶⁵³A lanes 3 vs 2, 6 vs 5). An A β (1-40) sandwich Elisa produced identical results (substantially elevated A β production in cells harboring the 'Swedish' mutation (65 ± 4 arbitrary units versus undetectable levels in cells harboring wildtype APP) and attenuation by the P₁ D⁶⁵³A mutation (16 ± 4 arbitrary units)). Similar results were found in B103 neuronal cells expressing the same constructs (intracellular 4 kDa A β peptide formation was ablated, as observed in K562 cells, but alternative cleavage to produce a <4 kDa extra-cellular A β peptide occurred in D⁶⁵³A cell culture supernatants; probably at Phe⁶⁵⁶ as reported before (Citron et al., 1995) (not shown)). Taken together, these findings directly implicate a caspase in the

enhanced A β production that occurs in cells harboring the 'Swedish' mutation of APP. Other evidence also supports the possibility that caspases (specifically caspase-6) may contribute to β -secretase activity, particularly in the 'Swedish' Alzheimer's disease mutation. First, although there is heterogeneity in the amino-terminus of A β peptides, some of the peptides generated correspond to cleavage at the V (K or N)(M or L) D⁶⁵³/A⁶⁵⁴ caspase-6 site (Wang et al., 1996). Second, an analysis of the amino acid residues within APP that constitute the minimum recognition region for the 'major protease' that accounts for β -secretase activity (determined to be Val⁶⁵⁰ to Ala⁶⁵⁴) corresponds exactly with the P₄-P₁' caspase-6 recognition site (Citron et al., 1995). Finally, caspase-6 is present in the hippocampus and frontal cortex of human Alzheimer's brain samples (as well as age-matched controls) at levels that can be readily detected by immuno-blotting (not shown). Collectively, these findings support a role for caspase-6 in the cleavage of APP at the β -secretase region and suggest a caspase-assisted mechanism that accounts for the elevated A β peptide formation in patients with the 'Swedish' familial mutation.

Caspases contribute to the complex proteolytic processing of the amyloid- β precursor protein and appear to contribute to amyloidogenic A β peptide formation by at least two distinct mechanisms. The cleavage of APP at endogenous caspase consensus sites ((P₄)DNVD¹⁹⁷(P₁)/S, (P₄)DYAD²¹⁹(P₁)/G and, predominantly, (P₄)VEVD⁷²⁰(P₁)/A) probably corrupts the normal intracellular processing of APP that would otherwise preclude it from A β peptide formation or accumulation. A 'vicious cycle', occurring over a protracted period of time, may therefore proceed via the following steps in susceptible neurons: a) caspase-3-mediated truncation of APP at the C-terminus, b) adulteration of normal APP processing with shunting of the residual polypeptide towards an amyloidogenic pathway, c) generation of elevated levels of cytotoxic A β peptide species, resulting in A β -induced neuronal stress, d) progressive up-regulation and/or activation of endogenous caspases, and e) exacerbated APP proteolysis. Furthermore, elevation in APP levels (which is susceptible to caspase cleavage) has been reported in dying motor neurons (Barnes et al., 1998), potentially feeding more APP into the cycle. An apoptotic initiation event is not necessarily required for this cycle to progress since caspase proenzymes are catalytically competent, although at low levels compared to their mature counterparts (Muzio et al., 1998; Srinivasula et al., 1998; Yang et al., 1998). A second mechanism involves caspase-6-mediated proteolysis in the β -secretase region; a process that is accelerated by residue changes at this site, such as

the 'Swedish' dipeptidyl mutation, that improve its susceptibility to this enzyme. In addition to APP cleavage, caspases have recently been implicated in alternative presenilin proteolysis (Kim et al., 1997; Vito et al., 1997). Caspases may thus play an important role in both the generation of neurotoxic A β peptides as well as in the ultimate death of neurons by apoptosis in Alzheimer's disease.

References

- Alnemri, E. S., Livingston, D. J., Nicholson, D. W., Salvesen, G., Thornberry, N. A., Wong, W. W., and Yuan, J. (1996). Human ICE/CED-3 protease nomenclature [letter]. *Cell* 87, 171.
- Barnes, N. Y., Li, L., Yoshikawa, K., Schwartz, L. M., Oppenheim, R. W., and Milligan, C. E. (1998). Increased production of amyloid precursor protein provides a substrate for caspase-3 in dying motoneurons. *J Neurosci* 18, 5869-80.
- Black, S. C., Huang, J. Q., Rezaiefar, P., Radinovic, S., Eberhart, A., Nicholson, D. W., and Rodger, I. W. (1998). Co-localization of the cysteine protease caspase-3 with apoptotic myocytes after in vivo myocardial ischemia and reperfusion in the rat. *J Mol Cell Cardiol* 30, 733-42.
- Borg, J. P., Yang, Y., De Taddeo-Borg, M., Margolis, B., and Turner, R. S. (1998). The X11alpha protein slows cellular amyloid precursor protein processing and reduces Abeta40 and Abeta42 secretion. *J Biol Chem* 273, 14761-6.
- Cai, X. D., Golde, T. E., and Younkin, S. G. (1993). Release of excess amyloid beta protein from a mutant amyloid beta protein precursor. *Science* 259, 514-6.
- Carroll, R.T, Lust, M.R., Kim, K.S., Doyle, P.D. and Emmering, M.R. (1995). An age-related correlation between levels of beta-amyloid precursor protein and beta-amyloid in human cerebrospinal fluid. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 210,345-349
- Citron, M., Oltersdorf, T., Haass, C., McConlogue, L., Hung, A. Y., Seubert, P., Vigo-Pelfrey, C., Lieberburg, I., and Selkoe, D. J. (1992). Mutation of the beta-amyloid precursor protein in familial Alzheimer's disease increases beta-protein production. *Nature* 360, 672-4.

- Citron, M., Teplow, D. B., and Selkoe, D. J. (1995). Generation of amyloid beta protein from its precursor is sequence specific. *Neuron* 14, 661-70.
- 5 Cotman, C. W., and Su, J. H. (1996). Mechanisms of neuronal death in Alzheimer's disease. *Brain Pathol* 6, 493-506.
- Fernandes-Alnemri, T., Litwack, G., and Alnemri, E. S. (1994). CPP32, a novel human apoptotic protein with homology to *Caenorhabditis elegans* cell death protein
- 10 Ced-3 and mammalian interleukin-1 beta- converting enzyme. *J Biol Chem* 269, 30761-4.
- Fukuchi, K., Ho, L., Younkin, S.G., Kunkel, D.D., Ogburn, C.E., LeBoeuf, R.C., Furlong, C.E., Deeb, S.S., Nochlin, D., Wegiel, J., Wisniewski, H.M. (1996). High
- 15 levels of circulating beta-amyloid peptide do not cause cerebral beta-amyloidosis in transgenic mice. *Am J Pathol* 149, 219-227
- Forloni, G., Bugiani, O., Tagliavini, F., and Salmona, M. (1996). Apoptosis-mediated neurotoxicity induced by beta-amyloid and PrP fragments. *Mol Chem Neuropathol*
- 20 28, 163-71.
- Garcia-Calvo, M., Peterson, E. P., Leiting, B., Ruel, R., Nicholson, D. W., and Thornberry, N. A. (1998). Inhibition of human caspases by peptide-based and macromolecular inhibitors. *J Biol Chem* 273, 32608-13.
- 25 Haass, C., Lemere, C. A., Capell, A., Citron, M., Seubert, P., Schenk, D., Lannfelt, L., and Selkoe, D. J. (1995). The Swedish mutation causes early-onset Alzheimer's disease by beta- secretase cleavage within the secretory pathway. *Nat Med* 1, 1291-6.
- 30 Haass, C., and Selkoe, D. J. (1993). Cellular processing of beta-amyloid precursor protein and the genesis of amyloid beta-peptide. *Cell* 75, 1039-42.
- Holcomb, L., Gordon, M. N., McGowan, E., Yu, X., Benkovic, S., Jantzen, P., Wright, K., Saad, I., Mueller, R., Morgan, D., Sanders, S., Zehr, C., O'Campo, K.,
- 35 Hardy, J., Prada, C. M., Eckman, C., Younkin, S., Hsiao, K., and Duff, K. (1998).

- Accelerated Alzheimer-type phenotype in transgenic mice carrying both mutant amyloid precursor protein and presenilin 1 transgenes. *Nat Med* 4, 97-100.
- Kim, T. W., Pettingell, W. H., Jung, Y. K., Kovacs, D. M., and Tanzi, R. E. (1997).
5 Alternative Cleavage of Alzheimer-Associated Presenilins During Apoptosis by a Caspase-3 Family Protease. *Science* 277, 373-6.
- Kuida, K., Zheng, T. S., Na, S., Kuan, C., Yang, D., Karasuyama, H., Rakic, P., and Flavell, R. A. (1996). Decreased apoptosis in the brain and premature lethality in
10 CPP32- deficient mice. *Nature* 384, 368-72.
- LaFerla, F. M., Tinkle, B. T., Bieberich, C. J., Haudenschield, C. C., and Jay, G. (1995). The Alzheimer's A beta peptide induces neurodegeneration and apoptotic cell death in transgenic mice. *Nat Genet* 9, 21-30.
15
- LeBlanc, A. (1995). Increased production of 4 kDa amyloid beta peptide in serum deprived human primary neuron cultures: possible involvement of apoptosis. *J Neurosci* 15, 7837-46.
- 20 LeBlanc, A. C., Xue, R., and Gambetti, P. (1996). Amyloid precursor protein metabolism in primary cell cultures of neurons, astrocytes, and microglia. *J Neurochem* 66, 2300-10.
- Li, W. P., Chan, W. Y., Lai, H. W., and Yew, D. T. (1997). Terminal dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL) positive cells in the different regions of the brain in normal aging
25 and Alzheimer patients. *J Mol Neurosci* 8, 75-82.
- Loo, D. T., Copani, A., Pike, C. J., Whittemore, E. R., Walencewicz, A. J., and Cotman, C. W. (1993). Apoptosis is induced by beta-amyloid in cultured central
30 nervous system neurons. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 90, 7951-5.
- Muzio, M., Stockwell, B. R., Stennicke, H. R., Salvesen, G. S., and Dixit, V. M. (1998). An induced proximity model for caspase-8 activation. *J Biol Chem* 273, 2926-30.
35

- Nicholson, D. W., Ali, A., Thornberry, N. A., Vaillancourt, J. P., Ding, C. K., Gallant, M., Gareau, Y., Griffin, P. R., Labelle, M., Lazebnik, Y. A., and et al. (1995). Identification and inhibition of the ICE/CED-3 protease necessary for mammalian apoptosis. *Nature* 376, 37-43.
- 5 Nicholson, D. W., and Thornberry, N. A. (1997). Caspases: killer proteases. *Trends Biochem Sci* 22, 299-306.
- 10 Pulsinelli, W. A., Brierley, J. B., and Plum, F. (1982). Temporal profile of neuronal damage in a model of transient forebrain ischemia. *Ann Neurol* 11, 491-8.
- Pulsinelli, W. A., and Buchan, A. M. (1988). The four-vessel occlusion rat model: method for complete occlusion of vertebral arteries and control of collateral circulation. *Stroke* 19, 913-4.
- 15 Rano, T. A., Timkey, T., Peterson, E. P., Rotonda, J., Nicholson, D. W., Becker, J. W., Chapman, K. T., and Thornberry, N. A. (1997). A combinatorial approach for determining protease specificities: application to interleukin-1beta converting enzyme (ICE). *Chem Biol* 4, 149-55.
- 20 Rotonda, J., Nicholson, D. W., Fazil, K. M., Gallant, M., Gareau, Y., Labelle, M., Peterson, E. P., Rasper, D. M., Ruel, R., Vaillancourt, J. P., Thornberry, N. A., and Becker, J. W. (1996). The three-dimensional structure of apopain/CPP32, a key mediator of apoptosis. *Nat Struct Biol* 3, 619-25.
- 25 Russo, T., Faraonio, R., Minopoli, G., De Candia, P., De Renzis, S., and Zambrano, N. (1998). Fe65 and the protein network centered around the cytosolic domain of the Alzheimer's beta-amyloid precursor protein. *FEBS Lett* 434, 1-7.
- 30 Selkoe, D. J., Yamazaki, T., Citron, M., Podlisny, M. B., Koo, E. H., Teplow, D. B., and Haass, C. (1996). The role of APP processing and trafficking pathways in the formation of amyloid beta-protein. *Ann N Y Acad Sci* 777, 57-64.
- 35 Sisodia, S. S., and Price, D. L. (1995). Role of the beta-amyloid protein in Alzheimer's disease. *Faseb J* 9, 366-70.

- Smale, G., Nichols, N. R., Brady, D. R., Finch, C. E., and Horton, W. E., Jr. (1995). Evidence for apoptotic cell death in Alzheimer's disease. *Exp Neurol* 133, 225-30.
- 5 Srinivasula, S. M., Ahmad, M., Fernandes-Alnemri, T., and Alnemri, E. S. (1998). Autoactivation of procaspase-9 by Apaf-1-mediated oligomerization. *Mol Cell* 1, 949-57.
- 10 Su, J. H., Deng, G., and Cotman, C. W. (1997). Bax protein expression is increased in Alzheimer's brain: correlations with DNA damage, Bcl-2 expression, and brain pathology. *J Neuropathol Exp Neurol* 56, 86-93.
- 15 Tewari, M., Quan, L. T., O'Rourke, K., Desnoyers, S., Zeng, Z., Beidler, D. R., Poirier, G. G., Salvesen, G. S., and Dixit, V. M. (1995). Yama/CPP32 beta, a mammalian homolog of CED-3, is a CrmA-inhibitable protease that cleaves the death substrate poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase. *Cell* 81, 801-9.
- 20 Thornberry, N. A., Rano, T. A., Peterson, E. P., Rasper, D. M., Timkey, T., Garcia-Calvo, M., Houtzager, V. M., Nordstrom, P. A., Roy, S., Vaillancourt, J. P., Chapman, K. T., and Nicholson, D. W. (1997). A combinatorial approach defines specificities of members of the caspase family and granzyme B. Functional relationships established for key mediators of apoptosis. *J Biol Chem* 272, 17907-11.
- 25 Vito, P., Ghayur, T., and D'Adamio, L. (1997). Generation of anti-apoptotic presenilin-2 polypeptides by alternative transcription, proteolysis, and caspase-3 cleavage. *J Biol Chem* 272, 28315-20.
- 30 Wang, R., Sweeney, D., Gandy, S. E., and Sisodia, S. S. (1996). The profile of soluble amyloid beta protein in cultured cell media. Detection and quantification of amyloid beta protein and variants by immunoprecipitation-mass spectrometry. *J Biol Chem* 271, 31894-902.
- Xu, D. G., Crocker, S. J., Doucet, J. P., St-Jean, M., Tamai, K., Hakim, A. M., Ikeda, J. E., Liston, P., Thompson, C. S., Korneluk, R. G., MacKenzie, A., and Robertson,

G. S. (1997). Elevation of neuronal expression of NAIP reduces ischemic damage in the rat hippocampus. *Nat Med* 3, 997-1004.

5 Yang, X., Chang, H. Y., and Baltimore, D. (1998). Autoproteolytic activation of procaspases by oligomerization. *Mol Cell* 1, 319-25.

10 Zhang, L., Zhao, B., Yew, D. T., Kusiak, J. W., and Roth, G. S. (1997). Processing of Alzheimer's amyloid precursor protein during H₂O₂-induced apoptosis in human neuronal cells. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 235, 845-8.

All references cited herein are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An antibody that recognizes a neo-epitope created or exposed following a caspase mediated cleavage of APP and APLP.
5
2. The antibody of claim 1, wherein said antibody is raised with an antigenic determinant having a consensus sequence of a caspase cleavage site of at least four amino acids, said consensus sequence comprising V/DXXD.
- 10 3. An antibody in accordance with claim 1, wherein the APP is cleaved by a caspase selected from caspase 3, caspase 6 and caspase 8.
4. An antibody in accordance with claim 3, wherein the APP and APLP is cleaved by caspase 3.
15
5. An antibody in accordance with claim 4, wherein the neo-epitope created or exposed following a caspase mediated cleavage of APP is cleaved by caspase 3.
- 20 6. An antibody in accordance with claim 5, wherein the APP comprises three caspase 3 cleavage sites designated 197, 219 and 720 based upon the amino acid numbering of APP⁷⁵¹.
- 25 7. An antibody in accordance with claim 6 capable of binding to the neo-epitope created or exposed following the caspase 3 cleavage at the designated cleavage site, 720.
8. An antibody raised with an antigenic determinant comprising a peptide of at least four amino acid residues and containing the caspase consensus
30 sequence V/DXXD.
9. An antibody in accordance with claim 8 raised with the antigenic determinant comprising a peptide having the amino acid sequence APP⁷¹⁴ to APP⁷²⁰.

10. An antibody in accordance with claim 9, wherein the antigenic determinant is coupled to an antigenicity enhancer.
- 5 11. An antibody in accordance with claim 10, wherein the coupled antigenic determinant comprises KLH-cysteine- APP⁷¹⁴ to APP⁷²⁰.
12. An antibody in accordance with claim 1, wherein said antibody is a polyclonal.
- 10 13. An antibody in accordance with claim 1, wherein said antibody is a monoclonal.
14. An anti-serum comprised of an antibody that is capable of binding to a neo-epitope, exposed following a caspase mediated cleavage of APP and
15 APLP.
15. A method for generating an antibody capable of binding to a neo-epitope, created or exposed following a caspase mediated cleavage of APP and APLP comprising:
20 immunizing a mammal with a peptide having at least four amino acid residues and containing the caspase consensus sequence V/DXXD to provide antisera containing antibodies against said peptide;
collecting said antisera; and
selecting for an antibody specific to a caspase generated neo-epitope.
25
16. A method for detecting or characterizing the level of caspase mediated apoptosis in a mammalian patient, comprising:
obtaining a tissue sample from a patient suspected of having neuronal apoptosis;
30 contacting the sample with an antibody as described in claim 1 to detect the presence or amount of a caspase-cleaved APP and APLP;
and comparing the amount of caspase-cleaved APP and APLP to a standard.

17. A method in accordance with claim 16, wherein the tissue sample is selected from blood, plasma and cerebrospinal fluid.

18. A method in accordance with claim 17, wherein the level of caspase mediated cleavage is an indication of neuronal apoptosis due to conditions comprising, a brain or spinal cord injury, and in neurodegenerative disease selected from the group consisting of: Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, progressive multiple sclerosis, head trauma, prion related conditions, Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease, spongiform encephalopathy, Friedreich's ataxia, fatal familial insomnia, Pelizaeus-Merzbacher disease, schizophrenia, dentatorubropallidoluysian atrophy, spinocerebellar atrophy type 3, spinal bulbar muscular atrophy, and stroke.

19. A method for detecting or characterizing the level of caspase mediated apoptosis in a tissue sample, comprising:
obtaining a tissue sample;
contacting the sample with an antibody as described in claim 1 to detect the presence or amount of caspase-cleaved APP;
and comparing the amount of caspase-cleaved APP to a standard.

20. A method in accordance with claim 19, further comprising contacting the tissue sample with a compound that is suspected of modulating the level of neuronal apoptosis.

21. A method in accordance with claim 20, wherein the tissue is neuronal tissue.

22. A method in accordance with claim 20, wherein the tissue is not neuronal tissue and can be selected from blood, plasma and cerebrospinal fluid.

23. A detection kit designed to detect caspase mediated APP and APLP cleavage products comprising at least one antibody as defined in claim 1.

24. An antigenic determinant comprising the amino acid residues APP⁷¹⁴ to APP⁷²⁰ based on the numbering of APP⁷⁵¹.

25. An antigenic determinant in accordance with claim 24 further coupled to an antigenicity enhancer, comprising KLH-cysteine- APP⁷¹⁴ to APP⁷²⁰.

1/16

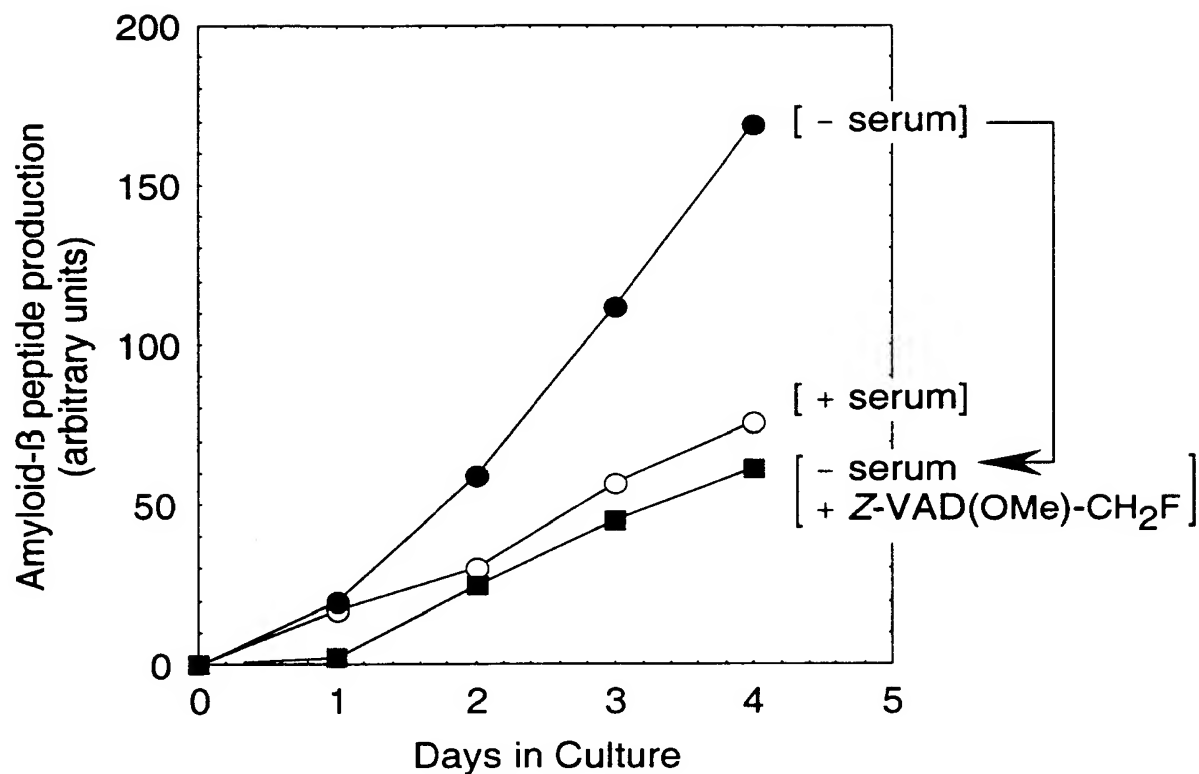
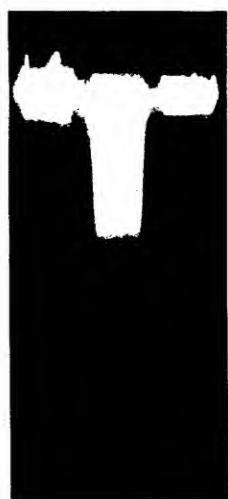


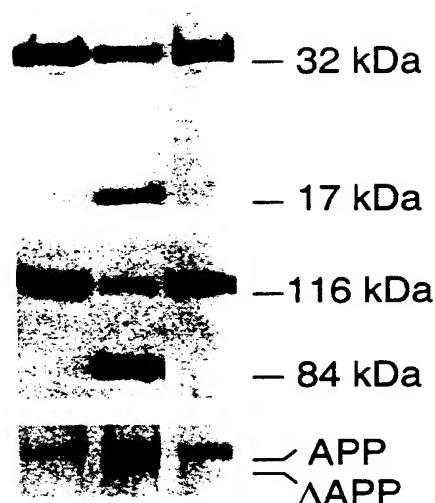
FIG.1A



α caspase-3

α PARP

α APP



camptothecin			Z-VAD(OMe)-CH ₂ F		
-	+	+	-	+	+
-	-	+	-	-	+
1	2	3	1	2	3

FIG.1B

2/16

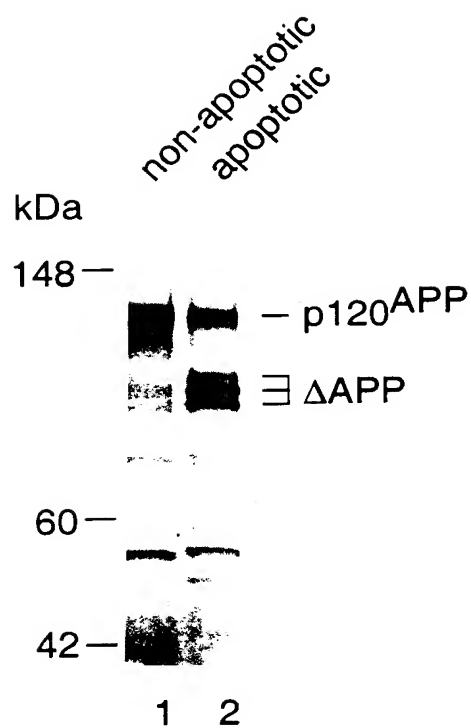


FIG.1 C

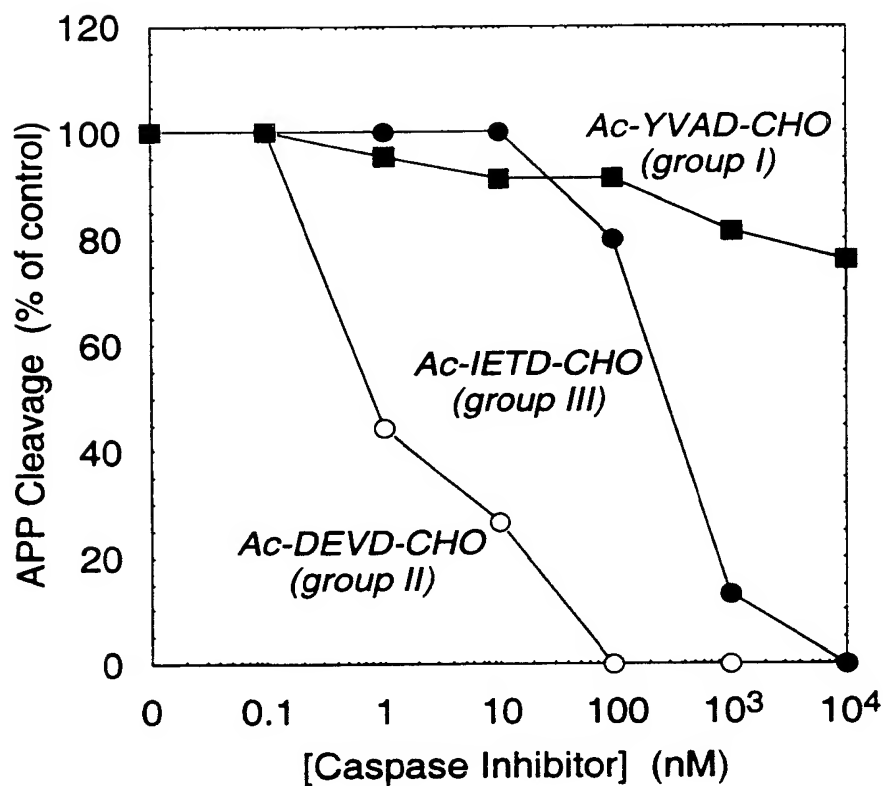
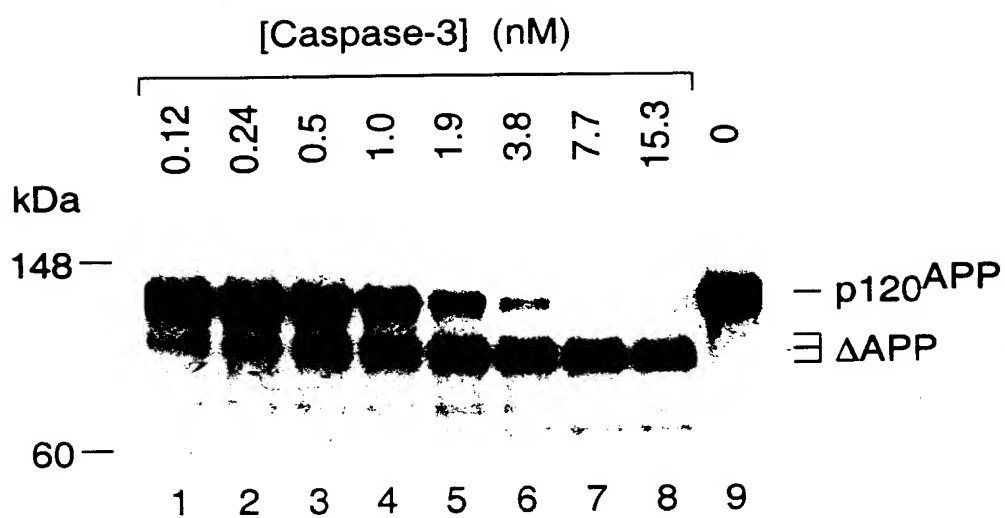


FIG.1 D

3/16



$$k_{cat}/K_m = 5.14 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

FIG.1E

4/16



FIG.2A



FIG.2B

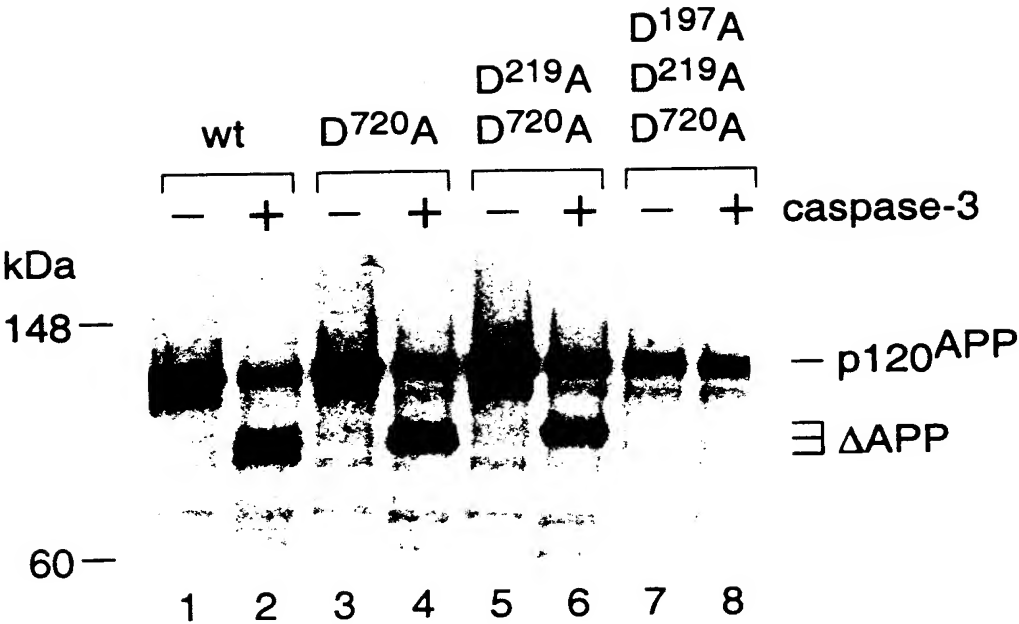


FIG.3A

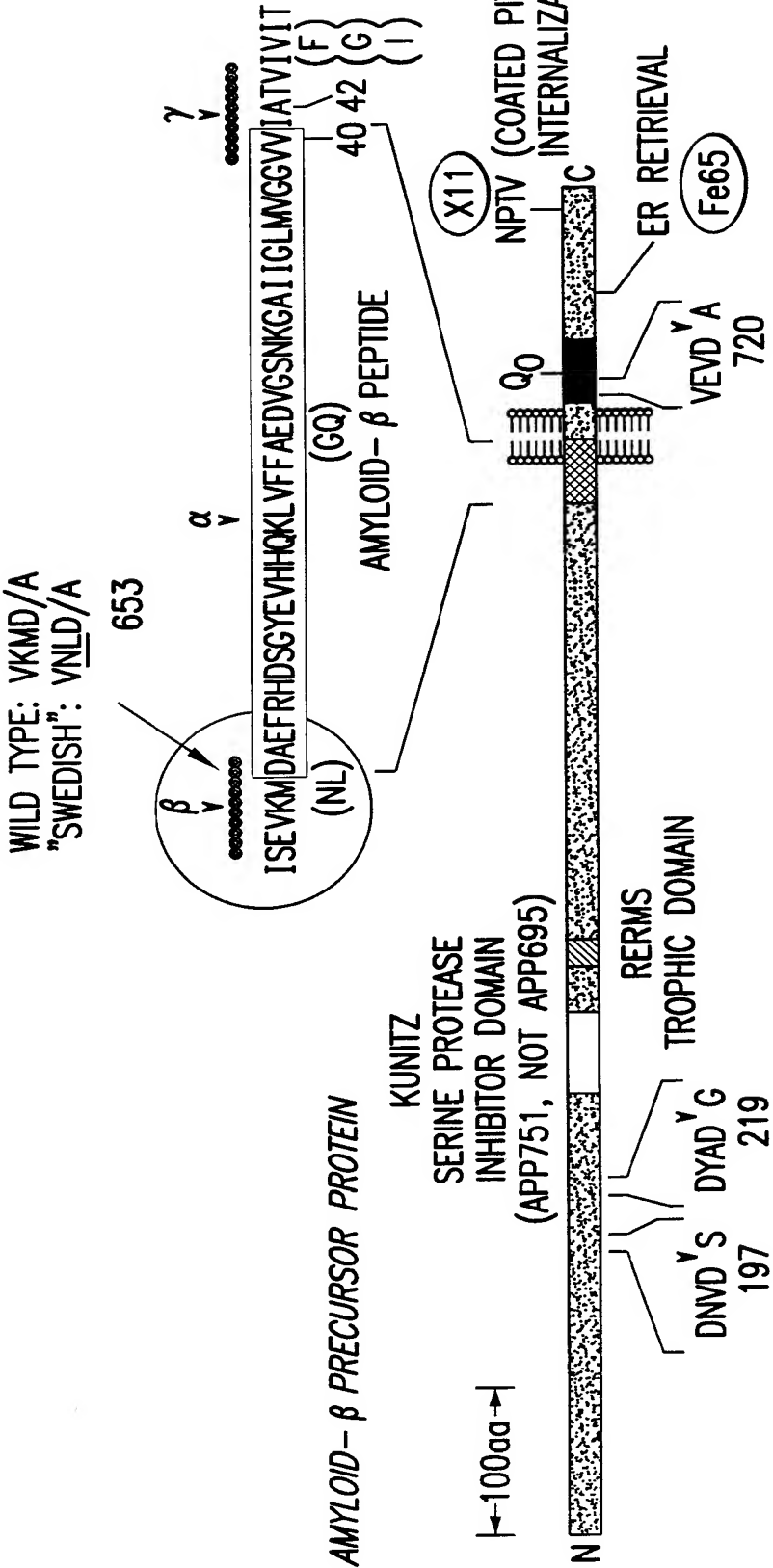


FIG. 3B

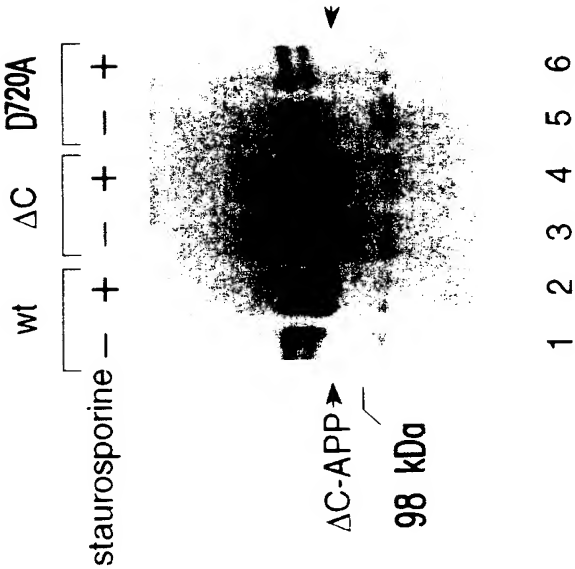


FIG.4A

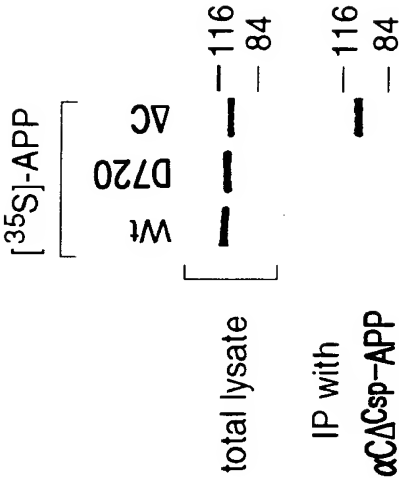


FIG.4B

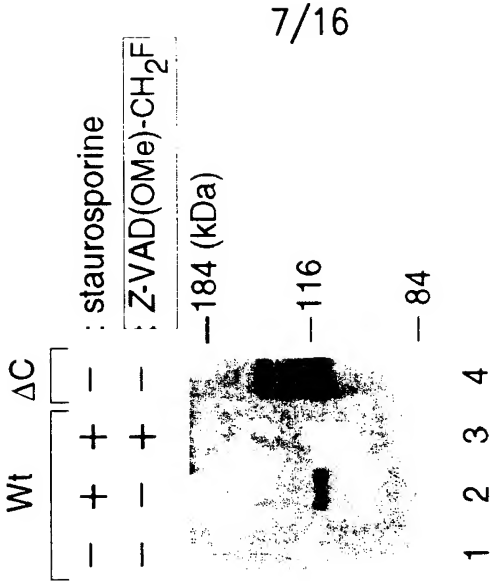


FIG.4C



TUNEL,
 α Csp-3(MF397)

camptothecin

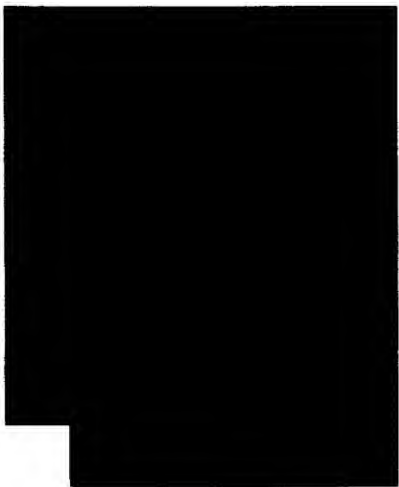
FIG. 4E



TUNEL,
 α ΔC csp-App

control

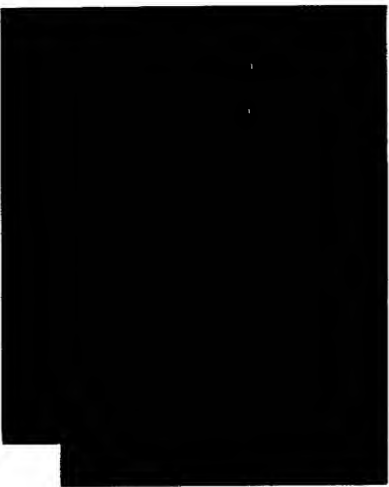
FIG. 4G



TUNEL,
 α Csp-3(MF397)

control

FIG. 4D

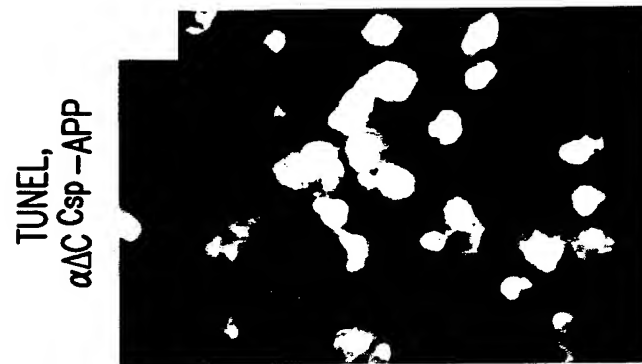


TUNEL,
 α Csp-3(MF397)

camptothecin,
Z-VAD(OMe)-CH₂F

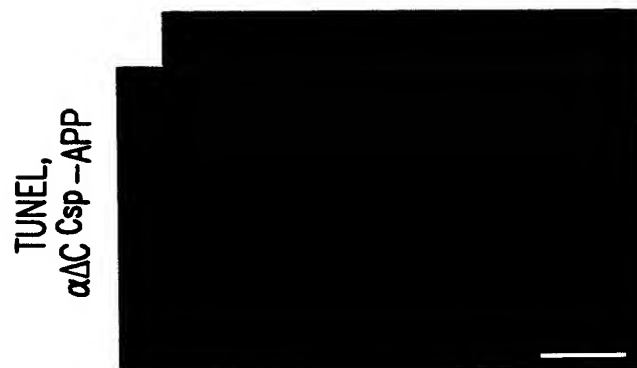
FIG. 4F

9/16



camptothecin

FIG.4H



camptothecin,
Z-VAD(OMe)-CH₂F

FIG.4I

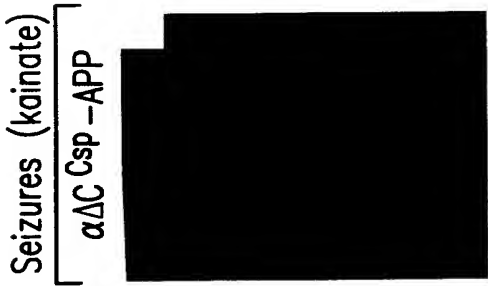


FIG.5A

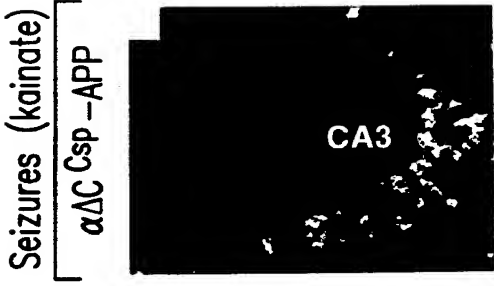


FIG.5B



FIG.5C



FIG.5D

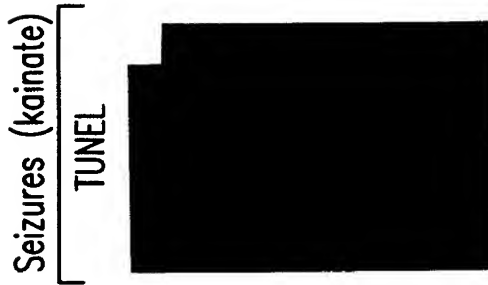


FIG.5E

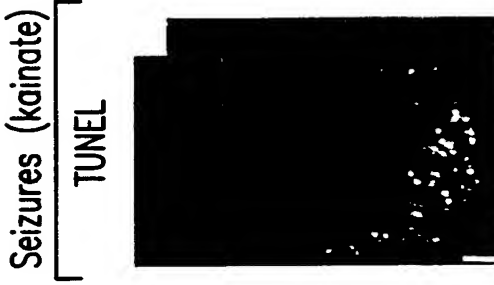


FIG.5F



FIG.5G

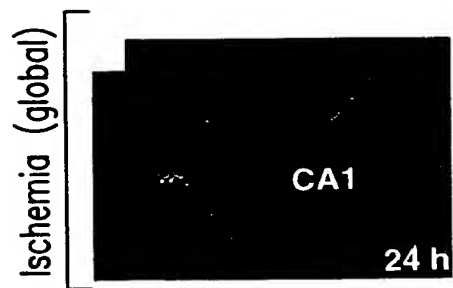


FIG.5H

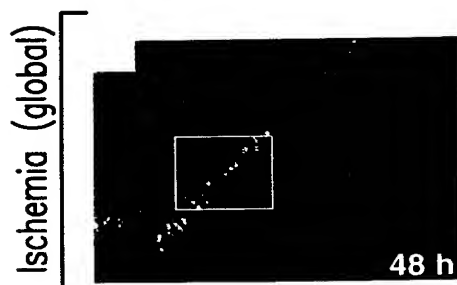


FIG.5I



FIG.5J

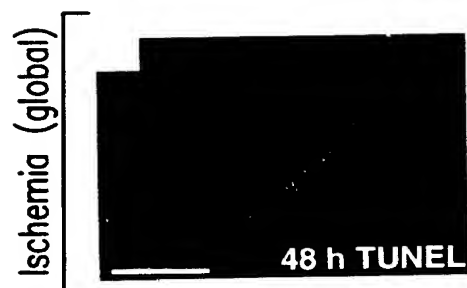


FIG.5K



FIG.5L

12/16

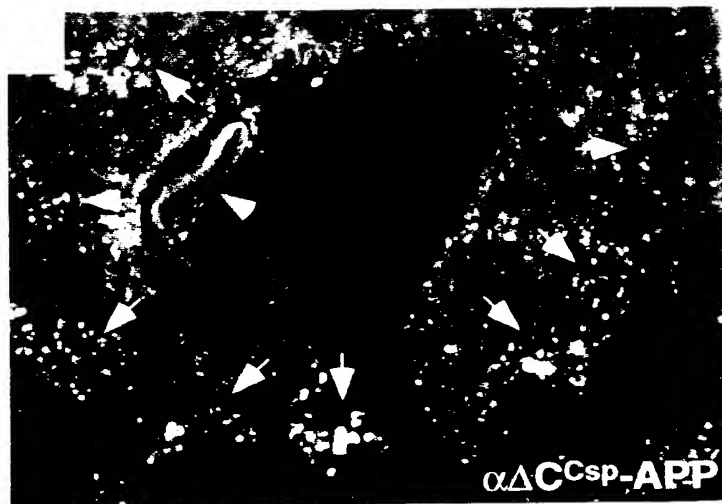


FIG.6A

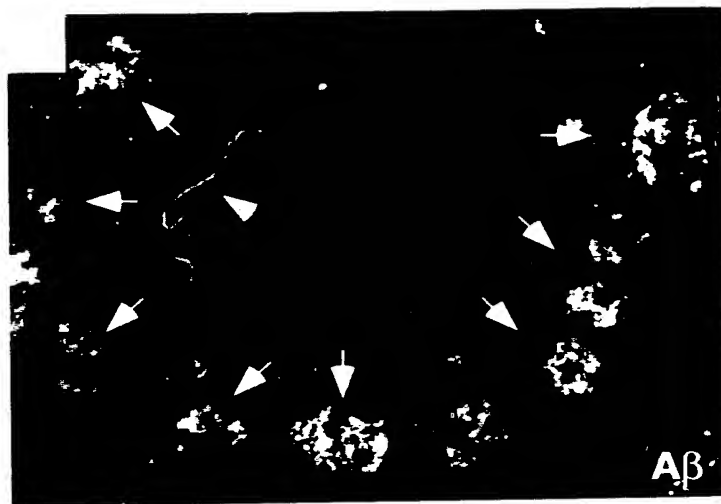


FIG.6B

13/16

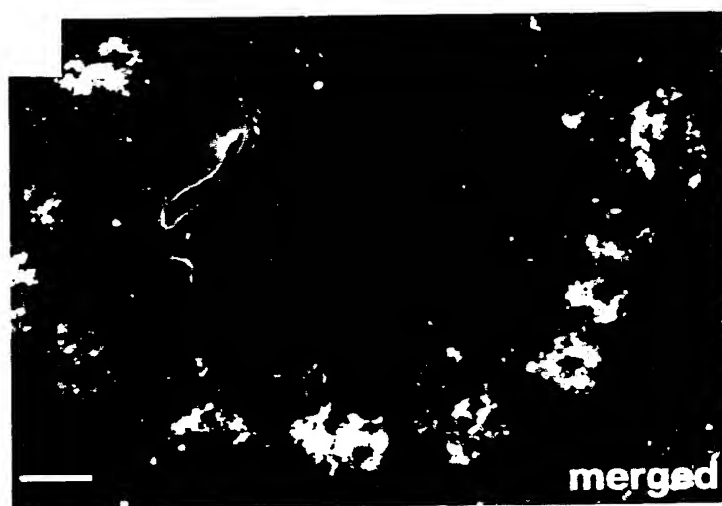


FIG.6C

14/16

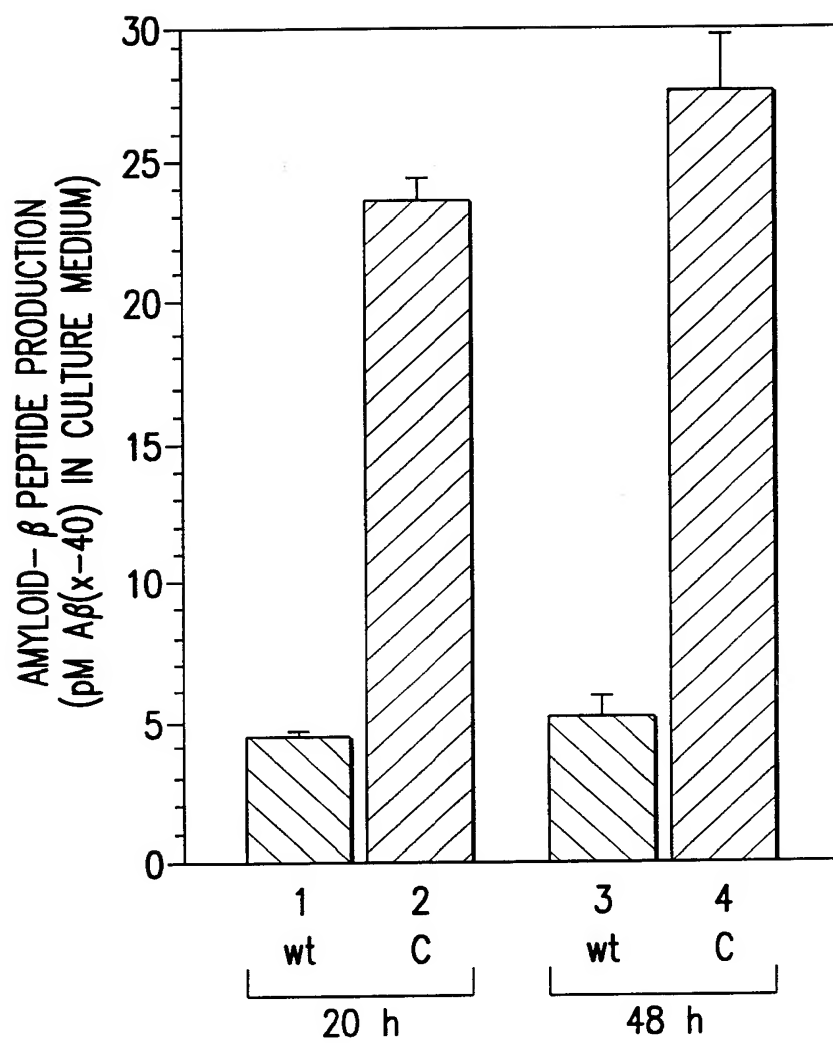


FIG.7

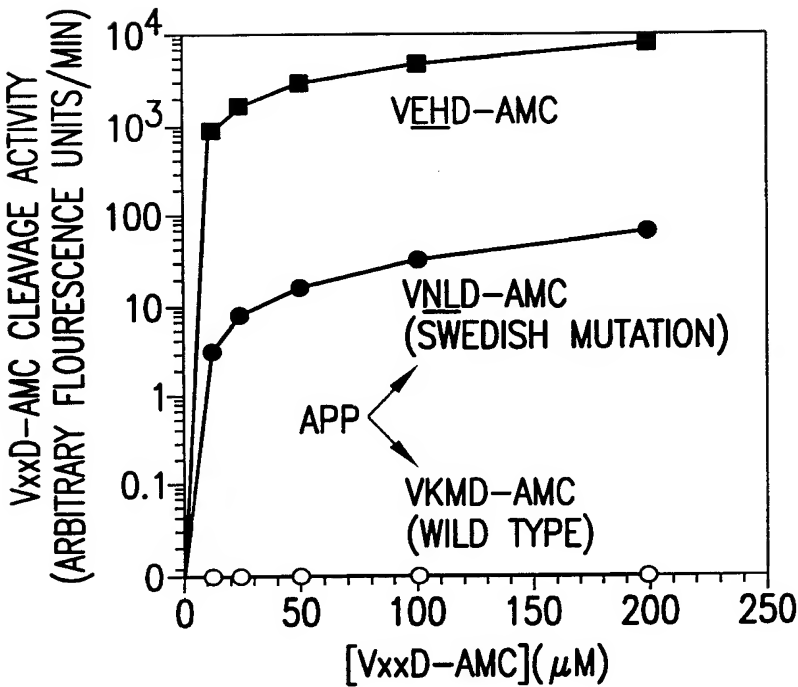


FIG.8A

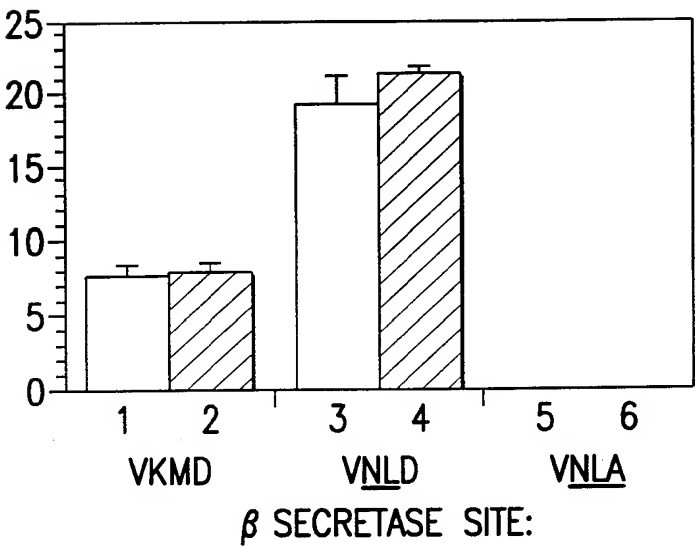


FIG.8B

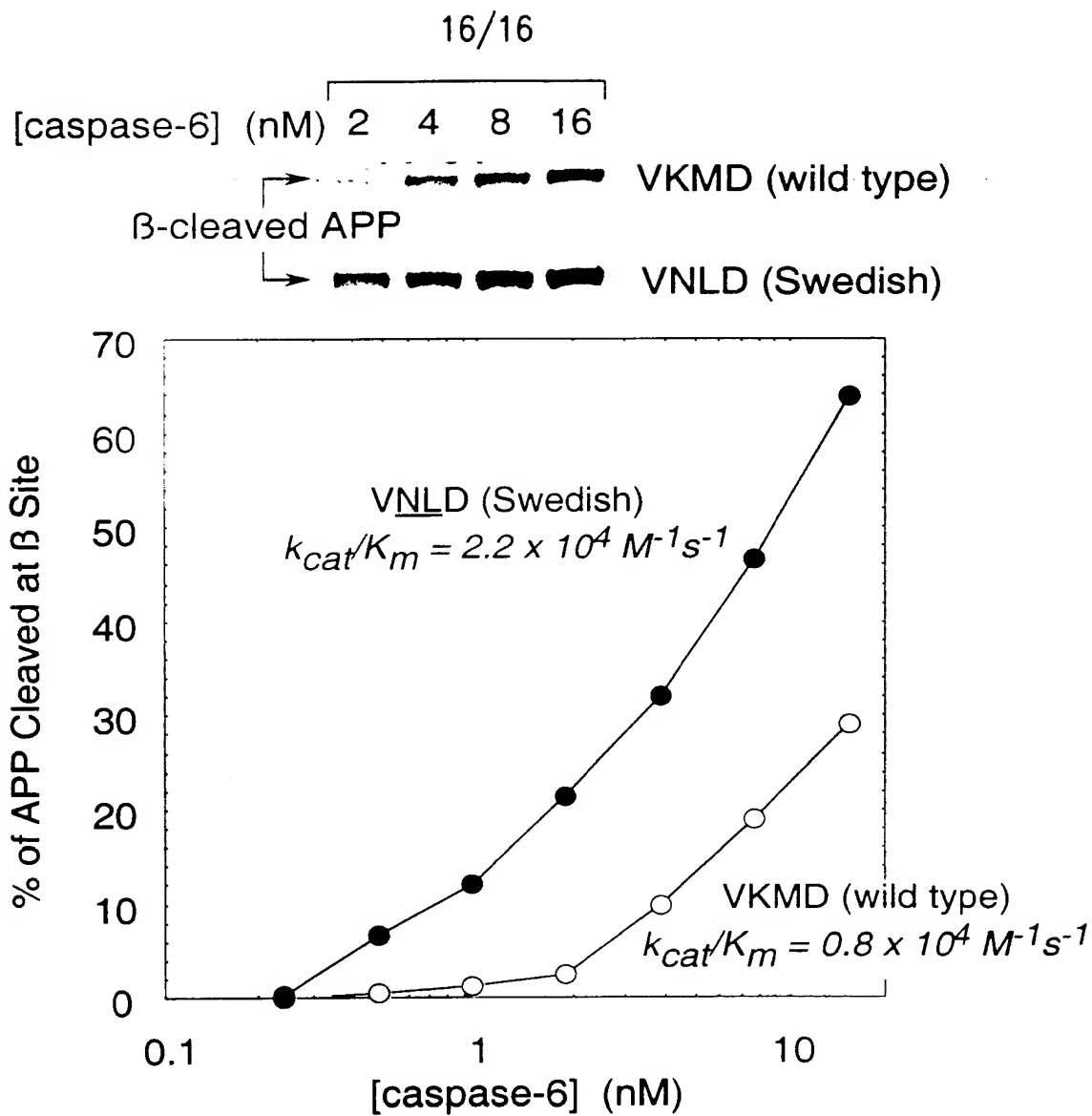


FIG. 8C

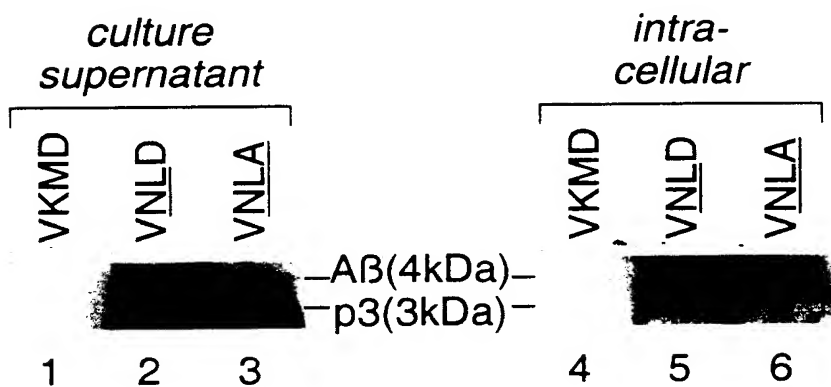


FIG. 8D

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/CA 00/00414

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07K16/18 G01N33/68 A61K39/00 C07K14/47

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

BIOSIS, EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, MEDLINE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 98 21590 A (CEPHALON INC) 22 May 1998 (1998-05-22)	8
Y	abstract page 3, line 7 - line 16 page 4, line 15 - line 29 page 10, line 12 - line 27 page 14; example 1 ---	1-7, 9-25
X	WO 98 52597 A (CHIRON CORP ;KOTHS KIRSTON (US); KOTHAKOTA SRINIVAS (US); REINHART) 26 November 1998 (1998-11-26)	8
Y	abstract page 3, paragraph 2 - paragraph 3 page 20, paragraph 2 -page 21, paragraph 1 --- -/--	1-7, 9-25



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

16 August 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

15.09.00

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Montrone, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/CA 00/00414

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	<p>GERVAIS F ET AL: "Involvement of caspases in proteolytic cleavage of Alzheimer's beta amyloid precursor protein and amyloidogenic beta-peptide formation." SOCIETY FOR NEUROSCIENCE ABSTRACTS, vol. 24, no. 1-2, 1998, page 206 XP000917593</p> <p>28th Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience, Part 1; Los Angeles, California, USA; November 7-12, 1998 ISSN: 0190-5295 abstract</p> <p style="text-align: center;">----</p>	1-7,9-25
Y	<p>WEIDEMANN ANDREAS ET AL: "Proteolytic processing of the Alzheimer's disease amyloid precursor protein within its cytoplasmic domain by caspase-like proteases." JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 274, no. 9, 26 February 1999 (1999-02-26), pages 5823-5829, XP002145058 ISSN: 0021-9258 abstract figure 1 page 5825, column 1, paragraph 2 -page 5826, column 2, paragraph 2 page 5827, column 2, paragraph 3 -page 5828, column 1, paragraph 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">----</p>	1-7,9-25
Y	<p>BARNES N Y ET AL: "Caspase 3 cleaves amyloid precursor protein in dying motoneurons." SOCIETY FOR NEUROSCIENCE ABSTRACTS, vol. 24, no. 1-2, 1998, page 1786 XP000917592</p> <p>28th Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience, Part 2; Los Angeles, California, USA; November 7-12, 1998 ISSN: 0190-5295 abstract</p> <p style="text-align: center;">----</p>	1-7,9-25
Y	<p>BARNES NATALIE Y ET AL: "Increased production of amyloid precursor protein provides a substrate for caspase-3 in dying motoneurons." JOURNAL OF NEUROSCIENCE, vol. 18, no. 15, 1 August 1998 (1998-08-01), pages 5869-5880, XP000917584 ISSN: 0270-6474 abstract page 5874, column 2, paragraph 2 -page 5875, column 1, paragraph 1 figure 7</p> <p style="text-align: center;">---</p>	1-7,9-25
	-/-	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/CA 00/00414

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>THORNBERRY NANCY A ET AL: "A combinatorial approach defines specificities of members of the caspase family and granzyme B: Functional relationships established for key mediators of apoptosis." JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 272, no. 29, 1997, pages 17907-17911, XP002145059 ISSN: 0021-9258 abstract figures 1-3</p>	1-14
P,X	<p style="text-align: center;">----</p> <p>GERVAIS FRANCOIS G ET AL: "Involvement of caspases in proteolytic cleavage of Alzheimer's amyloid-beta precursor protein and amyloidogenic Abeta peptide formation." CELL, vol. 97, no. 3, 30 April 1999 (1999-04-30), pages 395-406, XP000919376 ISSN: 0092-8674 abstract page 398, column 1, paragraph 2 -page 401, column 1, paragraph 1 figure 4 page 401, column 2, paragraph 4 -page 403, column 1, paragraph 1 figure 8 page 404, column 1, paragraph 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p>	1-25

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/CA 00/00414

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Although claims 15 to 22 (partially) are directed to a method of treatment or surgery of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/CA 00/00414

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9821590 A	22-05-1998	US 6048703 A AU 5169998 A EP 0975971 A	11-04-2000 03-06-1998 02-02-2000
WO 9852597 A	26-11-1998	AU 7578498 A EP 1003543 A	11-12-1998 31-05-2000